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W. J. Gage & Co.'s Educational Series.

THE  
PRACTICAL SPELLER.

SUITABLE FOR

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A SERIES OF GRADED LESSONS,

CONTAINING

THE WORDS IN GENERAL USE, WITH ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.;  
OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION AND DIFFERENT SPELLING  
A COLLECTION OF THE MOST DIFFICULT WORDS IN  
THE LANGUAGE; AND A NUMBER OF LITERARY  
SELECTIONS, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR  
DICTATION LESSONS, AND COMMITTED  
TO MEMORY BY THE  
PUPILS.

SIXTH EDITION,  
REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Toronto and Winnipeg:  
W. J. GAGE AND COMPANY.  
1882.

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Percy Cruckshank  
J. L. Peters  
Jan 16 School  
1883  
Soudon

PREFACE.

Percy Cruckshank.

**Is a Speller a Necessary School-Book?** — The old-fashioned Spelling-Book has been discarded by teachers generally. Many valid objections were properly urged against its use, and it passed away.

Entire dependence upon *oral spelling* may also be fitly styled a method of bygone days. Unfortunately for the old spelling-book it was associated with all the folly and weakness of "oral spelling," and this partly accounts for its rejection.

What have the reformers given as a substitute for a Speller? They took our bread and have given in return but a stone. The bread even though a little stale was much more wholesome than the stone. In Canada parts of the lessons to be found in the Readers are taken as dictation lessons, and the pupils are turned loose on society to shock it by their bad spelling, and disgrace the schools which they attended, and in which they should have been taught. The Readers do not contain all the words that boys and girls will have to spell in life, and if they did, the lessons are not arranged in proper form for spelling lessons. Only a comparatively small portion of the Readers can be written from dictation in schools. Bad as were the old Spellers, they were infinitely better than nothing. This fact is now recognized in Great Britain and the United States, in both of which countries many valuable



spelling-books have recently been issued. That these were necessary in England is clearly shown by the fact that at a recent Civil Service Examination "no less than 1,861 out of 1,972 failures were caused by spelling."

A practical dictation Speller is clearly a necessity, and this work has been prepared to supply an obvious want in the programme of Canadian schools. The claim to the name "Practical" is based on the fact that it is not a mere collection of thousands of "long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*," but contains a graded series of lessons to teach the pupils the proper spelling of the words which all have to use.

**Prominent Features.** The book is divided into five parts, as follows:—

PART I. contains the words in common use in daily life, together with abbreviations, forms, &c. These are the words that should first be learned. If a boy has to leave school early, he should at least know how to spell the words of every-day occurrence in connection with his business.

PART II. gives words liable to be spelled incorrectly because the same sounds are spelled in various ways in them.

PART III. contains words pronounced alike, but spelled differently with different meanings.

PART IV. contains a large collection of the most difficult words in common use, and is intended to supply material for a *general review*, or for spelling matches and tests.

PART V. is a most important part of the book. The selections in it are intended to be *memorized* and *recited*, as well as used for *dictation lessons* and lessons in *morals*.

**Dictation Lessons.**—All the lessons should be written as dictation lessons on the slate or in the dictation book.

**Reviews.**—These will be found throughout the book. In addition to those given, the teacher should keep a list of words misspelled by his pupils.

In preparing this work use was made of the latest English and American Spellers. Special mention should be made of Monroe's, Watson's, Swinton's, and Westlake's valuable works.

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## HINTS ON TEACHING SPELLING.

### ***When should Pupils begin to Learn to Spell ? —***

There should be no *oral* spelling, or *written* spelling either, *from memory*, during the first year and a half or two years of school life; yet pupils should be learning to spell from the start. How? By *copying*, COPYING, COPYING. By copying in script well-written sentences set by the teacher on the board. Sometimes these sentences may be taken from the primer, but they should generally be the language of the pupils themselves, including certain words given by the teacher.

***Assigning Spelling Lessons.*** — The teacher should not merely say, "Prepare the tenth lesson," or, "Your dictation will be the first twelve lines on page 24." The pupils should pronounce after the teacher the words of the lesson, looking at them carefully as they do so. Peculiar or difficult words should be written on the blackboard, and spelled simultaneously by the pupils, and hints should be given to aid in the preparation of the lesson.

***Preparing Spelling Lessons.*** — We wish to teach the forms of the words, not their sounds. Unfortunately, the forms of words do not always agree with the sounds in English; hence the form of a word must be impressed on the mind through the *eye*, and not the *ear*. It is perfectly clear therefore that the art of making good spellers consists in teaching pupils to see words accurately. The London Times once said, "Spelling is learnt by *reading*, and nothing but

*reading can teach spelling.*" It may be accepted as a rule that a good reader is always a good speller. These facts all point the thoughtful teacher to the conclusion that we have already stated;—spelling depends on the power of *seeing with precision*. It follows that the exercise which compels the pupil to look most carefully at words must be the best method of preparing a spelling lesson. Unquestionably this exercise is *transcription*. Let the pupils copy on their slates the lesson to be prepared. The lesson may be copied as a home exercise, if due care be taken by the teacher in examining both spelling and writing. This is necessary in order to compel scrutinizing attention to the words to be copied. The whole value of the exercise depends on this being done.

Repeating the letters of a word orally is of little lasting benefit. Make the pupils *see the words*, and if possible *never let a pupil see a word wrongly spelled*.

**Testing Spelling Classes.**—There are only two methods, *oral* and *written*. The *oral* method alone is of very little practical value. An American writer records the case of a young man "who won three prizes at spelling schools, but made five mistakes in spelling in a note written to a School Board." Oral spelling does not accustom the *eye* to the form of the word in writing. This is a fatal objection to it, and all modern teachers recommend that spelling lessons be conducted chiefly in writing.

**Correcting Spelling Lessons.**—They must be corrected thoroughly. If proper preparation has been made as recommended *very few errors* will be made. In a large class the teacher will not be able to examine personally the book or slate of each pupil, except in the case of review lessons consisting of words previously misspelled in the class. These should always be examined by the teacher. In other lessons one of the following plans may be adopted:—

1. Pupils exchange slates, and the teacher gives the correct spelling word by word, the pupils marking those that are wrong.

2. Pupils retain their own slates, and different pupils are called on to spell the words. Those agreeing with the spelling given indicate by raising the hand, *before the teacher decides as to its correctness*. Marking as before.

3. Slates are exchanged and the corrections made as in No. 2.

4. While the teacher writes the correct spelling on the board, each pupil may correct his own work, and slates or books be exchanged for revision only. The latter method is probably the best with honest pupils.

In all cases where slates are exchanged the pupil owning the slate should have the right to appeal against the marking done by his neighbor.

**Reviews.** — Each pupil should write correctly the words which he misses, about five times, to impress the correct forms on his mind. In addition to this he ought to make a list at the end of his book of all the errors he makes. From this list the teacher should prepare his reviews. The words missed are the only words that need to be taught. "Leave no enemies in the rear." *Review regularly.*

**General Suggestions.** — 1. The teacher should always *articulate clearly* and *pronounce correctly* when giving words for spelling.

2. Never *overstrain* the enunciation of a word in order to indicate its spelling

3. Allow only *one trial* in spelling orally or in writing.

4. In spelling orally, the divisions into syllables should be marked by *slight pauses*, but in no other way.

5. Do not assign lessons *too difficult* for the pupils who have to prepare them. This compels the pupils to spell badly.

6. It is desirable that spelling should be taught to a considerable extent by means of *composition*, in order to give the pupils practice in spelling the words in their *own* vocabularies.

7. In some of the dictation lessons in this book time may be saved by having only the words in *italics* spelled. The teacher should read the whole sentence and emphasize the words to be spelled.

# PART I.



## FAMILIAR WORDS.

THE lists in Part I. contain the words in common use in every-day life. They are the words which every person who writes at all must use, and which every child should therefore learn to spell.

They may be used for oral spelling or dictation lessons for the slate or exercise book. The latter method is much to be preferred.

The difficult words are repeated so as to give a review lesson about once a week.

Dictation lessons in sentence form are given at intervals. They may serve as models for teachers, who may, if they wish, include the words of each lesson in sentences. It will be a good plan for advanced pupils to write sentences of their own, including the words dictated by the teacher.

The words are arranged in three columns, and the simplest are placed in the first column and the most difficult in the last. Each lesson may thus be assigned to three different classes. Pupils in the Second Book, for instance, might have to spell only the words of the first column, those in the Third Book the words in the first and second columns, and those in the Fourth Book the whole lesson. The Third and Fourth Book classes would in this way be reviewing the work of previous sessions. Many of the lessons are so simple that each lesson may be assigned as a whole to even Second Book scholars.

**1. *At Home.***

house	par lor	gar ret
door	clos et	at tic
room	pan try	cel lar
porch	kitch en	cham ber
floor	win dow	bed room
hall	cup board	li bra ry
en try	thresh old	ve ran da
stair case	din ing-room	bal co ny
ward robe	bath-room	pi az za

**2. *In the Parlor.***

vase	lounge	pic ture
chair	so fa	por trait
grate	car pet	brack et
screen	cur tain	cush ion
frame	tas sel	pi a no
ta ble	mir ror	ot to man

**3. *In the Dining-Room.***

cup	plate	cru et
spoon	sau cer	cast er
bowl	la dle	tu reen
glass	nap kin	plat ter
knife	sil ver	tum bler
fork	pitch er	side board
tray	ta ble	tea-urn



**4. *In the Kitchen.***

stove	ba sin	ov en
range	tow el	bas ket
tongs	grat er	kin dlings
brush	skil let	dust-pan
broom	ket tle	flat i ron
pail	grid dle	and i ron
soap	sauce pan	grid i ron

**5. *In the Pantry.***

pan	chest	dip per
jar	flask	strain er
jug	fruit	skim mer
pail	can is ter	pic kles
tray	crock er y	vict uals
sieve	tin-ware	pre serves

**6. *Chamber and Garret.***

herbs	tow el	mat tress
trunk	bol ster	wash-stand
lamp	blan ket	ba sin
quilt	cra dle	cov er let
sheets	bed stead	coun ter pane

### 7. *Review of Difficult Words.*

knife	vase	fruit
tas sel	cru et	sieve
la dle	tu reen	sau cer
por trait	pre serves	ba sin
can is ter	bal co ny	vict uals
pi az za	li bra ry	cup board

8. Kindness, neatness, order, piety, and a cheerful heart make home the happy place it is so often found to be. There is joy as real by the cottage fireside, as in the most splendid abodes of wealth and luxury.

### 9. *In the Shed and Tool-house.*

saw	pole	yoke
file	spade	chain
nail	sledge	shov el
spike	wedge	trow el
hoe	le ver	meas ure
rake	bee tle	crow bar
pick	cleav er	grind stone

### 10. *In the Barn and Yard.*

pump	crib	cradle
trough	hay	reap er
spout	rake	roll er
flail	straw	har row
sleigh	grain	cut ter
scythe	fod der	har ness

**16. *Animal Food.***

ham	milk	hon ey
veal	lamb	cut let
pork	game	rash er
beef	steak	chick en
loin	tripe	mut ton
fish	flesh	sir loin
chop	cream	cus tard
egg	cheese	sau sage
bird	but ter	beef steak
fowl	oys ter	sar dine
meat	liv er	sal mon
curd	ba con	had dock

**17. *Vegetable Food. (Unprepared.)***

rice	rye	pars nip
corn	oats	on ion
peas	cress	pump kin
fruit	prune	mel on
pear	grape	rad ish
plum	tur nip	rhu barb
maize	cel e ry	spin ach
wheat	bar ley	po ta to
beans	let tuce	to ma to
peach	car rot	cu cum ber
squash	cab bage /	as par a gus

**18. Vegetable Food. (Prepared.)**

bun	dough	pan cake
roll	muf fin	crack er
meal	krul ler	dough nut
flour	bis cuit	dump ling
bread	waf fle	blanc mange
mush	catch up	pud ding
soup	but ter	sand wich
tea	gru el	co coa
broth	pas try	cof fee
sauce	jel ly	choc o late
pie	por ridge	lem on ade
stew	gra vy	vin e gar

**19. Review of Difficult Words.**

steak	oys ter	rhu barb
maize	hon ey	spin ach
rye	sir loin	blanc mange
flour	sal mon	sand wich
sauce	sau sage	cel e ry
stew	sar dine	choc o late
dough	on ion	as par a gus

**20.** Bread is made of the flour or meal of grain. Pastry is pies, tarts, cake, and the like, made in part of paste, or dough. Animal food is a part of our victuals, viands, diet, or fare. Food is flesh, fish, vegetables, and all things eaten for nutriment, or nourishment. Use water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, or lemonade, for a beverage, or drink.

Game is wild meats for food. I like a mutton-chop, a leg of lamb, a loin of veal, a sirloin beefsteak, pork ham, a rasher of bacon, sausage, tripe, or liver. We eat curd, cheese, cream, butter, etc. In our garden we have corn, peas, beans, onions, lettuce, carrots, squashes, celery, parsley, tomatoes, fruit. In our fields we raise wheat, maize, barley, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc.

## 21. *Setting the Table.*

(The teacher may use the names of his own pupils.)

Bertha, you may spread the cloth upon the table; Laura, bring the knives and forks; Caroline, the cups and saucers; Luella, carry the plates; Helen, the spoons; Louise, go to the drawer for the clean napkins; as soon as the water boils in the tea-kettle, Dick can pour it on the tea and coffee; Albert, go to the cellar for the cream, — do not spill it on the stairs; Minnie, bring the sauce; Harold, go quickly for the covered dishes for the oat-meal and potatoes; as soon as Charles has taken the roast-beef from the oven, you can thicken the gravy; William, place the chairs around the table; how nicely you have arranged the red and white celery, Edward!

## 22. *Clothing for the Head and Neck.*

scarf	mask	cha peau
hat	tip pet	hel met
cap	cra vat	neck tie
wig	col lar	neck lace
veil	bon net	muf fler
hood	tur ban	neck cloth

**23. *Clothing for the Body.***

skirt	robe	cor set
belt	cape	a pron
cloak	gown	man tle
frock	sash	sur tout
shawl	shirt	spen cer
blouse	founce	sur plice
basque	tu nic	pe lisse
kilt	gir dle	che mise
vest	dust er	wrap per
coat	bod ice	waist coat

**24. *Clothing for the Limbs.***

gloves	clogs	draw ers
tights	muffs	stock ings
sleeves	gai ters	trou sers
smalls	san dals	breech es
boots	mit tens	wrist bands
shoes	slip pers	over alls
hose	leg gins	moc ca sons
socks	gaunt lets	pan ta loons

**25. *Material for Clothing.***

thread	felt	edg ing
frill	lace	lin sey
gauze	pop lin	can vas

plaid	wool	tick ing
print	cot ton	wors ted
plush	mus lin	c am bric
baize	bea ver	broad cloth
tape	dam ask	al pac a
jean	wool len	cal i co
varn	bat ting	sat i net

### 26. *Material for Clothing.*

braid	gimp	mo reen
crape	hook	nan keen
cloth	fringe	bro cade
twill	rub ber	mo roc co
tweed	lin en	cash mere
chintz	sat in	leath er
serge	vel vet	kip skin
lawn	tar tan	cow hide
silk	tas sel	calf skin
flax	ging ham	trim mings

### 27. *Review of Difficult Words.*

shawl	bod ice	ging ham
basque	sur tout	can vas
veil	pe lisse	calf skins
sights	che mise	cal i co
plaid	wrap per	al pac a
baize	cha peau	mo roc co
serge	trou sers	cash mere



**28. Dress.**

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old sur-tout, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition by negligence of *address*. — *Sir John Barrington*.

We sacrifice to Dress, till household joys  
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,  
And keeps our larder lean; puts out our fires,  
And introduces Hunger, Frost, and Woe,  
Where Peace and Hospitality might reign. — *Cowper*.

**29. Parts of the Head and Neck.**

lip	brow	pu pil
eye	tooth	eye lid
ear	brain	eye ball
jaw	scalp	eye lash
gum	beard	eye brow
chin	cheek	tem ple
nose	skull	nos tril
face	mouth	whis kers
hair	voice	fore head
head	tongue	mus tache
neck	throat	wind pipe

**30. Parts of the Trunk and Waist.**

rib	heart	bo som
hip	chest	ten don
skin	breast	bow els

bone	nerve	kid ney
pore	spine	mus cle
back	lungs	stom ach
vein	trunk	en trails
loin	groin	shoul der
side	blood	back bone
flesh	bod y	breast bone
waist	liv er	ar te ry
flank	sin ew	ab do men

### 31. *Parts of the Limbs.*

leg	limb	el bow
toe	hand	an kle
arm	palm	in step
fist	knee	fin ger
nail	joint	arm pit
foot	pulse	fore arm
heel	thigh	knuc kle
sole	wrist	knee pan
calf	thumb	knee joint

### 32. *The Fairy's Gift.*

A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the little girl, and combed her hair and fed her, and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

**33. Words Relating to Appetite.**

hun ger	ea ger	crav ing
thirst	greed y	long ing
gorge	dain ty	rav en ous
quench	health y	vo ra cious
de sire	re gale	pam pered
de vour	sat is fy	glut ton ous

**34. Articles of Convenience.**

cane	va lise	par a sol
whip	satch el	spec ta cles
purse	lan tern	um brel la
strap	eye glass	o ver shoes
comb	card-case	wa ter-proof
brush	dust er	hand ker chief
brooch	buc kle	lead pen cil

**35. Vehicles.**

gig	coach	ba rouche
hack	chaise	bar row
cart	cou pé	char i ot
cab	bug gy	pha e ton
dray	cut ter	om ni bus
sled	wag gon	dil i gence
sleigh _	car riage	horse-car

**36. Review of Difficult Words.**

skull	brooch	va lise
nerve	sneigh	buc kle
calf	chaise	ba rouche
palm	tongue	pha e ton
thigh	mus tache	par a soi
wrist	stom ach	spec ta cles
thumb	knuc kle	o ver shoes

**37. Schools.**

high	dis trict	in dus tri al
pub lic	col lege	di vin i ty
mod el	gram mar	a cad e my
grad ed	board ing	sem i na ry
un ion	pri ma ry	com mer cial
nor mal	med i cal	u ni ver si ty
pri vate	clas si cal	kin der gar ten

**38. On the Way to School.**

dew	road	gate way
dust	lane	rail ing
mud	street	av e nue
hail	track	pave ment
snow	park	guide-post
ice	al ley	lamp-post
frost	gut ter	side walk
smoke	cross ing	curb stone

**39. In the School-room.**

desk	pa per	satch el
bell	fer ule	pen cil
map	rat tan	cray on
chart	black board	mon i tor
clock	chil dren	as sist ant
book	teach er	reg is ter
slate	point er	ink-bot tle
globe	stu dent	dic tion a ry
chalk	rub ber	ap pa ra tus

**40. What Pupils do.**

read	at tend	con strue
write	stud y	trans late
parse	re cite	ex am ine
solve	de claim	rec ol lect
think	reck on	re main ber
learn	com pose	cal cu late
lis ten	com pute	an a lyze

**41.**

Man's *life* involves birth, breath, warmth, care, growth, strength, youth, love, mercy, attention, direction, the finite, death, etc. With mind we connect brain, thought, sense, school, study, perception, reflection, application, memory, consideration, investigation, wisdom, etc. Schools are known as public, common, graded, high, union, select, model, normal, parish, commercial, preparatory, primary, reformatory, agricul-

tural, scientific, medical, divinity, kindergarten, etc. Do you attend an academy, a seminary, a college, or a university? Connected with schools are the trustees, the instructor or teacher, the professor, principal, assistant, monitor, monitress, etc. Schools use text-books, apparatus, paper, colors, a lexicon or dictionary, a clock, chart, pencil, crayon, magnet, blackboard, library, gazetteer, cyclopædia, pens, etc. At intermission and after dismissal there are many games; as, base-ball, leap-frog, quoits, croquet, lacrosse, cricket, etc.

#### 42. *What a Boy or Girl should be.*

kind	hon est	stu di ous
good	truth ful	rev er ent
frank	ear nest	gen er ous
brave	hope ful	en er get ic
no ble	help ful	cour a geous
po lite	care ful	o be di ent
hap py	joy ous	in dus tri ous
lov ing	thought ful	af fec tion ate

#### 43. *What a Boy or Girl should not be.*

bad	cru el	wick ed
mean	self ish	heed less
proud	un kind	im po lite
la zy	fret ful	de ceit ful
sulk y	pro fane	dis hon est
sau cy	im pure	cow ard ly
stin gy	vi cious	quar rel some

**44. Boys sometimes are —**

dull	nois y	stead fast
wise	mer ry	un ti dy
cross	stu pid	un civ il
rude	pa tient	re spect ful
man ly	sin cere	im per ti nent
bus y	faith ful	bois ter ous
wit ty	play ful	in ge ni ous
jol ly	mirth ful	in gen u ous

**45. Girls sometimes are —**

shy	kind ly	tri fling
bold	gen tle	tat tling
weak	si lent	bash ful
sil ly	fee ble	sim per ing
gid dy	clum sy	im pul sive
so ber	haugh ty	a gree a ble
se date	anx ious	friv o lous
live ly	aim less	non sen si cal

**46. Review of Difficult Words.**

high	pen cil	haugh ty
dew	cray on	anx ious
chalk	re cite	men i tor
parse	hon est	friv o lous
solve	vi cious	in ge ni ous
un ion	bus y	o be di ent
gram mar	pa tient	ap pa ra tus
satch el	sin cere	dic tion a ry



**47. Words used in Tables.**

inch	gill	sec ond
foot	pint	min ute
yard	quart	de gree
rod	peck	gal lon
mile	grain	bush el
mill	dram	scru ple
cent	ounce	far thing
ton	pound	guin ea
tun	a cre	dol lar
pence	quar ter	fur long

**48. Seasons, Months, and Days.**

Spring	May	Sun day
Sum mer	June	Sab bath
Au tumn	Ju ly	Mon day
Win ter	Au gust	Tues day
Jan u a ry	Sep tem ber	Wed nes day
Feb ru a ry	Oc to ber	Thurs day
March	No vem ber	Fri day
A pril	De cem ber	Sat ur day

**49. The Days of the Months.**

Thirty days hath September,  
 April, June, and November,  
 February twenty-eight alone;  
 All the rest have thirty-one,  
 Except in leap-year: at this time  
 February's days are twenty-nine.

**50. *Weights and Measures.***

dry	ster ling	mis cel la ne ous
troy	for eign	apoth e ca ries'
square	li quid	av oir du pois
cu bic	Eng lish	long measure

**51. *Words used in Arithmetic.***

sign	ex change	dis count
u nit	a mount	ad di tion
di git	pro duct	di vis ion
num ber	de ci mal	sub trac tion
fac tor	in ter est	sub tra hend
ci pher	quan ti ty	part ner ship
fig ure	min u end	in sur ance
quo tient	di vi sor	per cent age
frac tion	div i dend	nu mer a tor
ze ro	re main der	de nom i na tor
ra tio	ro ta tion	mul ti pli car,d

**52. *Punctuation.***

dash	ac cent	as ter isk
brace	brack et	sem i co lon
co lon	hy phen	pa ren the sis
com ma	pe ri od	ex cla ma tion
ca ret	el lip sis	in ter ro ga tion

**53. Things Written or Printed.**

verse	po e try	es say
prose	stan za	re port
hymn	coup let	re view
speech	son net	jour nal
rhyme	bal lad	ad dress
psalm	no tice	o ra tion
po em	post er	cer tif i cate
i tem	pla card	par a graph

**54. Writing Materials.**

quire	ream	blot ter
pen	pa per	pen knife
quill	let ter	di a ry
pen cil	tab let	e ras er
wa fer	fools cap	mu ci lage
rul er	rub ber	en ve lope
cray on	ink stand	port fo lio

**55. Review of Difficult Words.**

inch	scru ple	jour nal
quart	guin ea	pen knife
ounce	Au gust	Wed nes day
sign	Tues day	sub trac tion
verse	quo tient	el lip sis
hymn	ci pher	mu ci lage
rhyme	hy phen	par a graph
psalm	coup let	sem i co lon

**56. Domestic Animals.**

cat	calf	goat
kid	calves	mas tiff
mule	ox en	stock
colt	span iel	swine
don key	horse	herd
hound	sheep	beast
lamb	flock	cat tle
cow	heif er	ter ri er

**57. Wild Animals.**

deer	cam el	ze bra
wolf	bea ver	mon key
bear	er mine	squir rel
lynx	mar ten	wood chuck
mink	wea sel	rein deer
moose	rac coon	an te lope
lion	jack al	por cu pine
ti ger	leop ard	buf fa lo
pan ther	hy e na	el e phant

**58. Birds.**

owl	spar row	con dor
crow	lin net	blue jay
wren	cuck oo	blue bird
gull	par rot	bob o link
stork	mar tin	gold finch

hawk  
thrush  
ea gle

swal low  
ca na ry  
o ri ole

chick a dee  
wood peck er  
whip poor will

### 59. *Don't kill the Birds.*

Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds,  
That sing about your door,  
Soon as the joyous spring has come,  
And chilling storms are o'er.

### 60. *Reptiles and Insects.*

ant  
wasp  
gnat  
moth  
toad  
frog  
newt  
snake  
worm

midge  
hor net  
gad-fly  
bee tle  
spi der  
crick et  
liz ard  
tad pole  
ser pent

tor toise  
cock roach  
ka ty did  
mos qui to  
but ter fly  
bum ble bee  
grass hop per  
cat er pil lar  
drag on fly

### 61. *Climate.*

hot  
dry  
cold  
cool  
mild  
moist  
warm

sun ny  
fog gy  
mist y  
balm y  
cloud y  
sul try  
storm y

pleas ant  
ge ni al  
trop i cal  
health ful  
de light ful  
sa lu bri ous  
tem pest u ous

**62. Games and Amusements.**

sled	quoits	bil liards
kite	chess	base-ball
hoop	wick et	curl ing
ball	cro quet	ten nis
bow	crick et	foot-ball
tag	check ers	fish-hook
skates	draughts	la crosse

**63. In a Mechanic's Shop.**

awl	oit	bev ei
bench	vise	au ger
plane	lathe	gim let
square	forge	pin cers
punch	an vil	nip pers
shears	ham mer	pul ley
wrench	mal let	com pass
gauge	chis el	whet stone

**64. Review of Difficult Words.**

lamb	vise	chis el
calves	heif er	el e phant
lynx	liz ard	squir rel
wren	tor toise	mos qui to
hawk	balm y	o ri ole
gnat	draughts	por cu pine
quoits	leop ard	ca na ry
awl	rein deer	tem pest u ous
wrench	au ger	sa lu bri ous

**65. *In a Country Store.***

hops	tal low	cut ler y
salt	can dles	gro cer ies
shoes	wick ing	dry-goods
shot	match es	grass-seed
glue	black ing	clothes-pins
tar	pol ish	va nil la
cloth	feath ers	i sin glass
yarn	var nish	gun pow der
starch	flax seed	con fec tion er y

**66. *Parts of a Carriage and Harness.***

hub	rein	col lar
tire	strap	head stall
spoke	girth	blink ers
fel loe	trace	check-rein
wheel	hames	crup per
bolt	bri dle	breech ing
screw	hal ter	breast plate
ax le	snaf fle	linch pin
dash er	buc kle	sur cin gle

**67. *Parts of a Watch or Clock.***

case	spring	jew el
face	le ver	hair spring
hand	piv ot	pen du lum
wheel	riv et	reg u la tor
cog	weight	bal ance-wheel



Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

### 68. *Words Relating to Travel.*

rove	tour	cruis ing
roam	tramp	wan der
stroll	ram ble	trav erse
cruise	saun ter	mi grate
jaunt	jour ney	ex cur sion
trudge	voy age	ex pe di tion
train	sail ing	prom e nade

### 69. *Post-Office and Railway Station.*

mail	bag gage	brake man
train	lug gage	con duc tor
freight	pack age	tel e graph
tick et	ex press	tel e gram
de pot	en gine	news pa per
let ter	pam phlet	val en tine
par cel	mag a zine	post mas ter
bun dle	doc u ment	lo co mo tive

### 70. *Common Trees.*

oak	birch	al der
fir	spruce	pop lar
ash	ce dar	lin den

elm	hol ly	wil low
pine	ha zel	hem lock
beech	ma ple	lo cust
larch	chest nut	hick o ry

## 71 *Review of Difficult Words.*

shoes	piv ot	jour ney
rein	riv et	pop lar
fel loe	de pot	en gine
screw	pam phlet	sur cin gle
weight	ma ple	mag a zine
cruise	chest nut	tel e graph
tour	feath ers	prom e nade
freight	rein deer	i sin glass

## 72 *Review.*

PROVISIONS are eatables, or food, collected and stored. The miller takes toll from the farmer, for grinding the grist. He sells flour, meal, bran, shorts, feed, etc. The baker makes bread, biscuit, tarts, cake, and other pastry; the Chandler, candles. A grocer is a trader who deals in tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; sugar, molasses, syrup, and honey; preserved meat and fish, as dried beef, tongue, pork, bacon, ham, shad, codfish, herring, salmon, mackerel, anchovies, and isinglass; spices, comfits, preserves, pickles, candies, nuts, ginger, pepper, nutmeg, cassia, cloves, mustard, allspice, cinnamon, almonds, raisins, gelatine, extracts, and marmalade; granular food, as hominy, oat-meal, tapioca, arrow-root, and corn-starch; and illuminators, as matches, candles, lard oil, sperm oil, cea' oil, etc.

**73. Things we can Do.**

see	think	smile
hear	yawn	laugh
touch	play	groan
smell	dance	moan
taste	sleep	cough
eat	work	sneeze
sew	sweep	breathe
walk	scrub	waltz
talk	draw	gos sip
feel	swim	scrib ble.
love	skate	whis per
pray	slide	whis tle

**74. Various Classes of People.**

serf	pas tor	states man
nun	a gent	sen a tor
monk	fac tor	cit i zen
saint	stew ard	of fi cer
priest	driv er	la bor er
guide	run ner	ap pren tice
quack	sex ton	op er a tor
vas sal	sa vant	op er a tive
var let	gym nast	fin an cier
dea con	work man	pol i ti cian

**75. Trades.**

tai lor	print er	gold smith
weav er	join er	per fum er

hat ter  
sad dler  
coop er  
turn er

ma son  
black smith  
car pen ter  
bind er

mil li ner  
dress mak er  
ma chin ist  
plumb er

## 76. *Occupations.*

nurse  
clerk  
farm er  
sai lor  
pur ser  
por ter  
hos tler  
mil ler

bar ber  
butch er  
min er  
bank er  
cash ier  
drug gist  
mer chant  
sales man

carv er  
seam stress  
re port er  
jan i tor  
gar den er  
ca ter er  
sta tion er  
pho tog ra pher

## 77. *Professions.*

po et  
ac tor  
au thor  
law yer  
doc tor  
sur geon

teach er  
art ist  
paint er  
ed i tor  
sculp tor  
en grav er

or a tor  
mu si cian  
en gi neer  
sur vey or  
phy si cian  
his to ri an

## 78. *Public Officers.*

judge  
bai liff  
jus tice

war den  
turn key  
con stz ble

au di tor  
ma gis trate  
al der man

sher iff	trus tee	com mis sion er
may or	po lice man	su per in tend ent
as ses sor	col lec tor	in spec tor

### 79. *Review.*

EXCHANGE is the mode of settling accounts or debts between persons living at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*. *Foreign bills* are drawn in one country and payable in another. *Inland bills* are drawn and made payable in the same country. Trade is the exchange, or buying or selling, of goods. It is known as *domestic*, *inland*, or *home*; *foreign*, *wholesale*, *retail*, etc. Each man has his business, vocation, office, pursuit, or calling; as a banker, president, director, secretary, cashier, teller, book-keeper, treasurer, broker, buyer, factor, agent, dealer, trader, jobber, peddler, huckster, vendor, merchant, salesman, shopman, tradesman, financier, auctioneer, etc. Finance is the income of a state or ruler, or the public funds. Specie, hard money, or coin is copper, silver, or gold, stamped at public mints, and used in commerce. It is known as cents, dollars, pence, shillings, pounds, guineas, guilders, ducats, etc. Bullion is uncoined gold or silver, in bars, ingots, or in the mass.

### 80. *State Officers.*

chief	sul tan	au to crat
king	bar on	dic ta tor
queen	prin cess	gov er nor
duke	duch ess	sov er eign
prince	mon arch	pres i dent

pope  
prel ate  
bish op

pre mier  
em press  
em per or

gen er al  
ad mi ral  
rep re sent a tive

### 81. *Review of Difficult Words.*

touch  
walk  
talk  
monk  
guide  
clerk  
laugh  
cough  
waltz

whis tle  
bai liff  
gym nast  
plumb er  
hos tler  
cash ier  
sher iff  
bar on  
mon arch

pre mier  
cit i zen  
fin an cier  
ma chin ist  
sta tion er  
phy si cian  
sur vey or  
sov er eign  
pho tog ra pher

### 82. *Water Channels.*

pipe  
drain  
spout  
duct  
race  
dike

ditch  
trench  
moat  
sluice  
gut ter  
sew er

ca nal  
cul vert  
si phon  
con duit  
a que duct  
wa ter-course

### 83. *Colors.*

red  
blue  
green  
yel low  
or ange  
li lac  
in di go

pink  
drab  
scar let  
crim son  
car mine  
ver mil ion  
lav en der

brown  
am ber  
mad der  
pur ple  
ma rone  
vi o let  
sal mon

**84. *The Farm.***

sod	pool	swale
vale	wood	lane
hill	house	fence
dell	ridge	wall
dale	creek	path
bush	hedge	road
rock	copse	barn
bank	yard	drain

**85. *Soil, Implements, &c.***

soil	a cres	mow er
clay	gar den	dai ry
loam	fer tile	or chard
spade	ster ile	mead ow
sand	cra dle	sic kle
churn	har row	wood land
ground	bar ren	plas ter
earth	up land	barn yard
chain	pas ture	ar a ble
flail	low land	al lu vi al
fork	reap er	ag ri cul ture
hoe	gyp sum	cul ti va tor

**86. *Products of the Farm.***

rye	cow	clo ver
oats	bull	fod der
hay	husks	bar ley

sow	feed	red top
pig	calf	stub ble
hog	peas	mel ons
ham	seed	ap ples
lard	pear	cit rons
pork	milk	car rots

**87. *Products of the Farm.***

chaff	hides	gar lic
straw	pelt	tur nip
sheaf	hens	rhu barb
stock	eggs	pump kin
crops	curd	spin ach
ewe	whey	buck wheat
rain	corn	po ta to
lamb	beets	to ma to
veal	hops	musk mel on
beef		

**88. *Products of the Farm.***

hemp	sheep	tal low
grapes	steer	bul lock
plums	swine	tur keys
fruit	cheese	rad ish
grain	cream	ma nure
peach	ba con	bil ber ry
beans	sau sage	cran ber ry
maize	poul try	goose ber ry
wool	but ter	black ber ry



**89. *Products of the Farm.***

wheat	thyme	a pri cot
grass	fleece	cu cum ber
goose	quince	bee ch nuts
geese	pars nip	but ter nuts
herbs	pars ley	ox en
herds	let tuce	cher ries
squash	cur rants	rasp ber ries
ducks	clo ver	straw ber ries
drake	cel er y	huc kle ber ries
chicks	tim o thy	as par a gus

**90. *Review.***

**HUSBANDRY**, or farming, is the cultivation, or tillage, of the ground. **Horticulture** is the art of cultivating gardens. **Agriculture** is the art of cultivating the soil, generally in fields of many acres. It includes chopping, yoking, driving, logging, stabling, clearing, fencing, ploughing, sowing, dragging, rolling, marking, planting, hoeing, spading, weeding, digging, picking, mowing, cradling, harvesting, housing, and threshing, — all the work of raising crops. Lands worked by tenants are too often sterile, barren, or worn out. A large farm may have arable or tillable upland, fertile, rocky, sandy, or loamy; pastures and meadows; hills, caves, dales, dells, glades, roads, paths, woods, forests, springs, ponds, streams, brooks, creeks, coves, lowlands, chasms, swales, swamps, bogs, pools, sloughs, etc. The husbandman, or farmer, needs a good farmhouse, barn, stable, shed, and other buildings; marl, lime, gypsum, guano, compost, barn-yard manure, muck, phosphate, bone-dust, and other fertilizers; and a plough, colter, harrow.

cultivator, **axe**, hoe, spade, shovel, rake, roller, sickle, cradle, reaper, mower, pitchfork, etc. Productive farms yield corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and other bread-stuffs; clover, red-top, timothy, blue-grass, and other grasses; potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, parsley, celery, lettuce, tobacco, flax, hemp, cotton, wool, fruits, flowers, berries, melons, meat, poultry, game, etc.

## 91. *Books and Papers.*

book	vol ume	re port ing
news	lo cal	mag a zine
tales	jour nal	com mer cial
births	col umn	sub scrib er
deaths	morn ing	jour nal ist
i tem	e ven ing	ed i tor
dai ly	ar ti cle	ad ver tis er
week ly	re port er	con trib u tor
for eign	tel e gram	mem o ran da

## 92. *Stationery.*

note	pen cil	rul ers
pens	wa fers	rub ber
ream	blot ter	pen rack
sheet	eye lets	port fo lios
quire	fold ers	e ras er
quills	bind ers	di a ries
cards	brush es	al ma nac
chess	cray ons	dom i noes

slates	let ter	mu ci lage
sponge	pa per	en ve lopes
parch ment	pam phlet	pen hold er
blank book	pen knives	cat a logue

### 93. *Metals and Minerals.*

tin	i ron	co balt
lead	quartz	ag ate
gold	mi ca	gyp sum
brass	cop per	gran ite
steel	sil ver	mer cu ry
zinc	nick el	plum ba go

### 94. *Diseases.*

cold	ca tarrh	scrof u la
croup	mea sles	pleu ri sy
mumps	head ache	neu ral gi a
gout	chil blains	pneu mo ni a
spasms	tooth ache	pa ral y sis
fe ver	hic cough	rheu ma tism
a gue	nau se a	con sump tion
col ic	chol er a	whoop ing cough
bron chi tis	epi lep sy	di ar rhœ a

### 95. *Nationalities.*

Dutch	Prus sian	I tal ian
French	Pol ish	A si at ic
I rish	In di an	Amer i can

Eng lish	Hin doo	A ra bi an
Turk ish	Chi nese	Si am ese
Span ish	He brew	Es qui maux
Rus sian	Af ri can	Nor we gi an
Ger man	Aus tri an	Eu ro pe an

## 96. *Review.*

MEDICINE relates to the prevention or cure of diseases of the body. An ailment is a morbid state of the body, not an acute disease. The patient had an infectious and malignant disease. Did he prefer allopathy, hydropathy, homœopathy, or botanic practice? A complaint is a slight disorder. A malady is a chronic or painful disorder. Was the fever scarlet, yellow, typhus, gastric, bilious, or typhoid? The delirious invalid, a glutton and a cripple, suffered with the gout. Man suffers from diarrhœa, toothache, rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, diphtheria, pneumonia, chilblains, dysentery, insanity, epilepsy, erysipelas, neuralgia, constipation, hydrophobia, congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, carbuncles, consumption, paralysis, nausea, pleurisy, etc.

## 97. *Religions and Sects.*

Pa gan	Jew ish	U ni ta ri an
Mor mon	Bap tist	Spir it u al ist
Buddh ist	Meth o dist	Swe den bor gi an
Brah min	Cal vin ist	Pres by te ri an
Chris tian	Or tho dox	E pis co pa li an
Lu ther an	Cath o lic	Con gre ga tion al
Qua ker	Prot es tant	Mo ham me dan

**98. Church Officers.**

priest	pas tor	bish op
clerk	preach er	cu rate
dean	vic ar	e van ge list
par son	rab bi	mis sion a ry
trus tee	el der	por teur
chap lain	dea con	cler gy man

**99. Names of God.**

God	Je sus	Me di a tor
Son	Fa ther	A noint ed
Lord	Mak er	Cre a tor
Lamb	Sav iour	Je ho vah
Word	Spir it	Al might y
Judge	Ho ly Ghost	Re deem er
Christ	Pre serv er	In ter ces sor

**100. Review.**

JUDAISM is the religious doctrines and rites of the Hebrews, or Jews; also, conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. The ending *ism* means doctrine, sect, or party; as, Romanism, Protestantism, Mohammedanism, paganism, pantheism, fanaticism, polytheism, monotheism, materialism, formalism, mysticism, scepticism, etc. Denominations of Christians are known as Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Calvinist, Methodist, Reformed, Moravian, Unitarian, Trinitarian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Quaker or Friend, Baptist, etc. We should not be low, mean, base, vile, proud, sinful, wicked,

haughty, vicious, profane, sceptical, profligate, irreverent, impious, — a scoffer, scorner, mocker, bigot, or an unbeliever. We should be meek, humble, reverent, faithful, moral, virtuous, pious, pure, devout, righteous, and godly. Strive for humility, purity, piety, spirituality, sanctity, and holiness. Avoid hypocrisy, profanity, irreverence, idolatry, and ungodliness.

### 101. *Review.*

Many devout people sing hymns and psalms, chant, kneel, pray, fast, give alms, praise God, implore, beseech, adore, invoke, worship, etc. Places of worship are named a church, chapel, grove, temple, synagogue, sanctuary, tabernacle, cathedral, mosque, etc. Officers and persons connected with sacred service are known as priest, rabbi, scribe, pope, pontiff, prelate, cure, parson, pastor, shepherd, rector, preacher, chaplain, friar, prior, abbot, vicar, abbess, monk, seer, prophet, clergy, clergyman, ecclesiastic, evangelist, apostle, minister, leader, cardinal, hermit, itinerant, colporteur, missionary, dignitary, disciple, bishop, deacon, presbyter, laity, layman, sister, father, follower, convocation, congregation, hearer, auditor, believer, member, warden, chorister, organist, precentor, singer, incumbent, archbishop, elder, clerk, etc. A theocracy is a state governed by the direction of God.

### 102. *Parts of a Flower and Plant.*

ca lyx	style	spa dix
se pal	bract	um bel
pe tal	pol lei	cor ymb
pis til	an ther	pan i cle
sta men	o va ry	ped i cel
stig ma	co rol la	pe dun cle

**103. *Divisions of Land.***

coast	cra ter	o a sis
shore	val ley	vol ca no
hill	pla teau	con ti nent
plain	isth mus	pen in su la
cape	prai rie	prom on tory
des ert	moun tain	is land

**104. *Divisions of Water.***

sea	lake	creek
bay	loch	brook
gulf	mere	o cean
cove	tarn	ca nal
bight	pool	la goon
firth	pond	chan nel
in let	ford	es tu a ry

**105. *Words Relating to Music.***

bar	tune	bass
clef	pitch	al to
time	sound	ten or
key	chord	so lo
note	scale	rhythm
rest	space	meas ure
beat	voice	sem i tone
tone	du et	so pra no

**106. Musical Instruments.**

fife	bu gle	gui tar
drum	cor net	pi a no
flute	cym bal	vi.o lin
lute	trum pet	clar i on
vi ol	trom bone	clar i o net
ban jo	oph i cleide	tam bou rine

**107. Precious Stones.**

gem	ag ate	sap phire
jew el	o nyx	em er ald
bril liant	ber yl	di a mond
ru by	jas per	cor ne li an
o pal	gar net	am e thyst
to paz	car bun cle	mal a chite

**108. Words Used in History.**

rel ic	sub jects	pres i dent
ep och	man ners	gov er nor
bar on	cus toms	po ten tate
ty rant	count ess	roy al ty
des pot	mon arch	mon u ment
an cient	com merce	ma jes ty
mod ern	sen ate	ar to crat
sa cred	gen try	min is try
peo ple	na tion	sov er eign



**109. Words Used in History.**

earl	an nals	dem a gogue
czar	fac tion	par lia ment
king	vice roy	gov ern ment
queen	scep tre	dy nas ty
count	con gress	pop u lace
duke	e vent	tyr an ny
tribe	re volt	an ar chy
horde	mis rule	au then tic
knight	na val	re bel lion
throne	peer age	dic ta tor
sol dier	pa tri ot	cit i zens

**110. Words Used in Grammar.**

verb	sub ject	in ter jec tion
noun	sen tence	con junc tion
clause	pars ing	mod i fi er
phrase	ar ti cle	a nal y sis
ad verb	el e ment	com par i son
pro noun	pred i cate	con ju ga tion
ad junct,	ad jec tive	prep o si tion

**111. Words Used in Natural Philosophy.**

mass	im pact	rar i ty
force	con tact	rar e fy
space	duc tile	den si ty
dense	brit tle	grav i ty

touch  
weigh  
tough  
mo tion  
mat ter

vi brate  
ex pand  
con tract  
con dense  
re volve

gran u lar  
tan gi ble  
te nu i ty  
te na ci ty  
ve lo ci ty

### 112. *Words Used in Natural Philosophy.*

im pinge  
con verge  
com press  
ap proach  
co here  
di verge  
de scend  
fric tion  
at tract  
re pel

re flect  
re tard  
ab sorb  
as cend  
ad here  
in ten si ty  
ra di a tion  
ca lor ic  
in verse ly  
in er ti a

po ros i ty  
mag net ic  
pul ver ize  
re frac tion  
ex pan sion  
mo men tum  
pen e tra ble  
e qui lib ri um  
im pen e tra ble  
in com pres si ble

### 113. *Studies.*

mu sic  
read ing  
spell ing  
writ ing  
draw ing  
Greek  
Ger man

gram mar  
bot a ny  
al ge bra  
e con o my  
lan guage  
French  
chem is try

hy gi ene  
ge om e try  
ge og ra phy  
a rith me tic  
book-keep ing  
phys i ol o gy  
Lat in

### 114. *Review.*

**MATHEMATICS** treats of quantities or magnitudes. Its parts are *arithmetic*; *geometry*, including *trigonometry* and *conic sections*; and *analysis*, including *algebra*, *analytical geometry*, and *calculus*. Some arithmetical terms are, add, subtract, more, less, multiply, divide, increase, decrease, figures, numeration, notation, Roman, Arabic, sum, amount, product, quotient, remainder, difference, compute, plus, minus, subtrahend, minuend, fraction, integer, decimal, aliquot, interest, principal, payment, equality, multiple, reduction, whole, mixed, prime, naught, insurance, proportion, percentage, problem, question, example, answer, numerator, denominator, root, cube, etc.

### 115. *Review.*

**GEOGRAPHY** treats of the world, its races of men, other animals, products, etc. Earth is our planet, globe, world, etc. Parts of land are called continent, island, isthmus, peninsula, cape, promontory, steppe, mountain, volcano, desert, oasis, plain, shore, prairie, etc. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, straits, etc. The races of men are the Caucasian, Mongolian, African, and Malayan. Other words used are, city, country, town, state, province, district, archipelago, abyss, ravine, morass, typhoon, monsoon, Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Northern, Southern, lagoon, plateau, estuary, temperate, physical, parterre, avalanche, torrid, frigid, tropic, equator, horizon, boundary, etc.

### 116. *Review.*

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY** treats of material objects. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces.

Attraction tends to the cohesion of bodies. It is magnetic, capillary, cohesive, etc. Velocity means rate of motion. Matter may be ductile, frangible, or brittle, dense, granular, tangible, elastic, ponderous, penetrable, impermeable, incompressible. etc.

### 117. *Review.*

HISTORY is an orderly record of the chief events which concern a people. It is known as ancient, modern, sacred, profane, general, complete, brief, abridged, etc. Historical stories, essays, anecdotes, annals, and narratives, should be authentic. Historic periods are ages, decades, epochs, centuries, etc. History describes leaders, rulers, ministers, nations, governments, states, customs, manners, seditions, rebellions, revolutions, adventures, etc.

### 118. *Names of Men.*

Aa ron	Am brose	Ber nard
A bel	A mos	Ber tram
A bi jah	An drew	Ca leb
Ab ner	An tho ny	Cal vin
A bra ham	Ar chi bald	Ce cil
Ad am	Ar nold	Ce phas
A dol phus	Ar thur	Charles
Al bert	A sa	Chris to pher
Al ex an der	Au gus tus	Clar ence
Al fred	Bald win	Claude
Al ger non	Bas il	Clem ent
A lon zo	Ben e dict	Cor ne li us
Al vin	Ben ja min	Cuth bert

Cyr il	Fred er ic	Job
Cy rus	George	John
Dan i el	Gid e on	Jo nas
Da vid	Gil bert	Jon a than
Don ald	God frey	Jo seph
Di o ny si us	Greg o ry	Josh u a
Dun can	Gus ta vus	Jo si ah
Eb en e zer	Guy	Ju li us
Ed gar	Har old	Jus tin
Ed mund	Hen ry	Lam bert
Ed ward	Her bert	Law rence
Ed win	Her man	Lem u el
Eg bert	Hez e ki ah	Leon ard
E li	Hi ram	Le vi
E li as	Hor ace	Lew is
E li jah	Ho ra tio	Li o nel
E noch	Hu bert	Lo ren zo
E phra im	Hugh	Lu cius
E ras tus	Hum phrey	Luke
Er nest	Hu go	Lu ther
Eu gene	I ra	Mark
Eus tace	I saac	Mar ma duke
E ze ki el	Ja bez	Mat thew
Ez ra	Ja cob	Mau rice
Fe lix	James	Mar tin
Fer di nand	Jas per	Mi chael
Fran cis	Je rome	Miles
Frank lin	Jes se	Mor gan

Mo ses	Raph a el	Sil va nus
Na than	Ray mond	Sil ves ter
Na than i el	Re gi nald	Sim e on
Nich o las	Reu ben	Si mon
Nor man	Rich ard	Sol o mon
Oc ta vi us	Rob ert	Ste phen
Oli ver	Rod er ic	Syd ney
Or lan do	Ro ger	Thad de us
Os car	Ro land	The o dore
Pat rick	Ru fus	The oph i lus
Paul	Ru pert	Thom as
Pe leg	Sam son	Tim o thy
Pe ter	Sam u el	Ur ban
Phil ip	Saul	Vin cent
Phin e as	Seth	Wal ter
Ralph	Si las	Zach a ri ab

### 119. *Names of Women.*

Ab i gail	Al mi ra	Au gus ta
A da	A man da	Bar ba ra
Ad e line	A me li a	Be a trice
Ad e la	A my	Be lin da
A de li a	Am a bel	Ber tha
Ag a tha	An ge li na	Bet sey
Ag nes	Ann	Blanche
Al ber ta	An na	Brid get
Al ex an dra	An nie	Car o line
Al ice	Ar a bel la	Cath a rine

Ce li a	Em i ly	Ja net
Char i ty	Em me line	Jo se phine
Char lotte	Es ther	Ju dith
Chris ti na	Eu ge ni e	Ju li a
Ci ce ly	Eu nice	Lau ra
Clar a	Eu phe mi a	La vin i a
Clar is sa	E va	Le o no ra
Clem en ti na	E van ge line	Le ti ti a
Con stance	Ev e line	Lil i an
Co ra	Faith	Lil ly
Cor de li a	Fan nie	Lo rin da
Cor ne li a	Flo ra	Lou i sa
Cyn thi a	Fran ces	Lu cin da
Deb o rah	Fred e ri ca	Lu cre ti a
De li a	Ger al dine	Lu cy
Do ra	Ger trude	Lyd i a
Dor cas	Grace	Ma bel
Dor o thy	Han nah	Mad e line
Dru sil la	Har ri et	Mar ga ret
E dith	Hel en	Ma ri a
El e a nor	Hen ri et ta	Mar i on
El i nor	Hes ter	Ma ry
E li za	Hope	Mar tha
E liz a beth	I da	Ma til da
El la	I nez	Maud
El len	I rene	Mel i cent
El vi ra	Is a bel la	Me lis sa
Em ma	Jane	Mer cy

Mil dred	Phe be	Sa rah
Min nie	Pol ly	So phi a
Mi ran da	Pris cil la	Stel la
Nan cy	Pru dence	Su san
No ra	Rachel	Vic to ri a
Ol ive	Re bec ca	Vi o la
O phe li a	Rho da	Vir gin i a
Pa tience	Ruth	Viv i an
Pau line	Sal ly	Win i fred

## 120. *Words Denoting Deity.*

Always begin with a Capital Letter,

God	The Fa ther	The In fi nite
Lord	The Ma ker	The E ter nal
De i ty	The Rul er	Om nip o tent
Al might y	The Cre a tor	Om ni pres ent
Je ho vah	The Pre serv er	Su preme Be ing

## 121. *Kinds of Birds.*

vul ture	pea cock	mag pie
con dor	pi geon	al ba tross
os trich	pheas ant	cor mo rant
e mu	wood cock	par o quet
buz zard	swal low	fla min go
par rot	hen hawk	o ri ole
pet rel	spoon bill	ca na ry



**122. *Names of Flowers.***

daf fo dil	ca mel lia	cac tus
mar : gold	pe tu nia	dah li a
hy a cinth	ver be na	fuch si a
col um bine	nas tur tium	ge ra ni um
he li o trope	car na tion	mign o nette
sun flow er	dan de li on	gil ly flow er

**123. *Daily Retail Market Report.***

Butter	50 @ 60	Celery, $\Psi$ doz.	50 @ 75
Honey	20 @ 25	Radishes, do.	20 @ 25
Eggs, hens'	30 @ 40	Artichokes, do.	50 @ 1.00
do. ducks'	35 @ 45	Horseradish, do.	10 @ 15
Lard, $\Psi$ lb	18 @ 20	Mushrooms, do.	25 @ 35
Bacon	18 @ 25	Melons, each	48 @ 50
Onions, $\Psi$ lb	1½ @ 2	Peppers, do.	25 @ 35
Caulif'rs, each	10 @ 15	Garlic, do.	5 @ 8
Cabbages, do.	12 @ 20	Eschalots, do.	20 @ 25

**124. *Possessives.***

goodness' sake	ladies' school	Mechanics' Institute
righteousness' sake	girls' class-room	misses' shoes
conscience' sake	boys' wardrobe	men's ideas
Moses' law	miners' strike	women's rights
Jesus' feet	joiners' tools	children's clothing
Xerxes' army	Farmers' Bank	brethren's meeting

**125. Abbreviations.**

A Gen. from Eng., a Col. from Fr., a Maj. from N. S., a Capt. from N. B., and a Lieut. from Man., visited Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald in Can.

Rev. Sam. Jackson, D. D., and Gov. Robinson, accompanied James Jones, Jun., Esq., M. P., to N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their sons, Jno. and Jas., went to consult James E. Graham, M. D., in Tor., on the 12th of Feb.

Messrs. Brown & Co. sent 74 doz. eggs, 3 hhd. of sugar, 12 bbl. of apples, 6 cwt. 3 lb. 4 oz. of salt, on the 10th inst., by G. T. R., to Belleville.

Students may receive the degree of B. A., M. A., LL. B., LL. D., or C. E., at Univ. Coll.

Pres. Gage and Prof. Earls addressed St. James's S. S., on the 15th ult.

## PART II.



Words liable to be misspelled because the same sounds  
in them are spelled in different ways.



### 1

ain, ane, ein, eign, aign.

drain	plain	chain
- swain	gain	main
ab stain	sprain	strain
crane	ap per tain	sus tain
pro fane	bane	in sane
skein	hu mane	wane
deign	ar raign	cam paign

### 2

ause, aws, auze.

cause	pause	with draws
be cause	ap plause	straws
laws	draws	gnaws
flaws	squaws	gauze

## 3.

ald, auled, alled, awled.

bald  
called  
squalledscald  
mauled  
sprawledstalled  
crawled  
drawled

## 4.

all, awl, aul.

in stall  
bawl  
sprawl  
maulfore stall  
drawl  
brawl  
haulgall  
wall  
crawl  
yawl

## 5.

aud, oad, awed.

fraud  
broad  
sawedde fraud  
a broad  
gnawedap plaud  
pawed  
laud

## 6.

ay, ey, eigh.

bray  
fray  
af fray  
de lay  
be tray  
con vey  
o beyal lay  
de fray  
dis play  
they  
pur vey  
dis o bey  
weighflay  
a stray  
dis may  
re pay  
ar ray  
sur vey  
veigh

## 7.

eak, ake.

break	steak	make
brake	stake	flake
shake	drake	snake
a wake	spake	for sake
par take	mis take	un der take

## 8.

eak, eek, iek, ique.

beak	bleak	creak
freak	squeak	sneak
wreak	streak	be speak
peak	creek	meek
shriek	seek	sleek
an tique	pique	u nique
clique	ob lique	cri tique

## 9.

ean, een, ene, in, ine.

dean	wean	clean
lean	green	un clean
be tween	spleen	fore seen
un seen	ca reen	ob scene
con vene	se rene	ma rine
rou tine	ra vine	man da rin

## 10.

ear, eer, ere, ier.

sear	smear	spear
year	be smear	tear

ap pear	dis ap pear	en dear
ar real	jeer	gear
leer	cheer	queer
sneer	ca reer	ve neer
dom i neer	mu ti neer	gaz et teer
pi o neer	ad here	co here
se vere	aus tere	gren a dier
in ter fere	per se vere	chan de nier
cav a lier	fron tier	gon do lier

**11.**

eat, eet, ete, eit, eipt.

bleat	heat	peat
seat	en treat	treat
de feat	re peat	re treat
re plete	con crete	com plete
fleet	greet	se crete
street	dis creet	ob so lete
con ceit	de ceit	re ceipt

**12.**

ease, eece, eese, iece, ice, ise.

de cease	lease	cease
re lease	de crease	in crease
fleece	va lise	a piece
geese	po lice	ca price

**13.**

ie, ei.

a chieve	grief	re lieve
be lieve	weird	re prievē

brief	lei sure	re trieve
chief	lief	shield
con ceit	liege	nei ther
con ceive	niece	be siege
ei ther	per ceive	shriek
liege	piece	siege
de ceit	pierce	thief
de ceive	seiz ure	tier
field	shield	wield
fiend	priest	yield
fierce	re ceive	in vei gle

## 14.

oan, one, own.

roan	moan	loan
hone	drone	prone
eu throne	de throne	post pone
own	sown	shown
known	thrown	flown

## 15.

ue, eu, ieu, ui, ew, iew.

clue	few	sue
cue	is sue	tis sue
val ue	en sue	sub due
im bue	en due	ar gue
res cue	pur sue	res i due
rev e nue	un due	rue ful
neu ter	ret i nue	eu lo gy

lieu	con tin ue	a dieu
view	pur lieu	pew ter
beau ty	re view	bar be cue
jui cy	nui sance	be dew
screw	rue	con strue
threw	true	ac crue

NOTE. — Long *u* and its substitutes following the letter *r* sound like *oo* in cool; in all other cases they sound like *yu* or the word *you*.

## 16.

*Words ending in cy, sy, and zy.*

i cy	fan cy	flee cy
leg a cy	lu na cy	fal la cy
in fan cy	pri va cy	pa pa cy
pi quan cy	bril lian cy	va can cy
flu en cy	de cen cy	clem en cy
po ten cy	id i o cy	sol ven cy
ex cel len cy	di plo ma cy	cur ren cy
as cen den cy	buoy an cy	com pe ten cy
con fed er a cy	ar is toc ra cy	per sist en cy
tip sy	grea sy	po e sy
flim sy	pal sy	mass y
ea sy	gloss y	po sy
ep i lep sy	drow sy	drop sy
lep ro sy	pro sy	em bas sy
hy poc ri sy	ro sy	breez y
ha zy	brass y	maz y
cra zy	jeal ous y	ooz y
diz zy	a pos ta sy	furz y



## 17.

ence, ense, ents.\*

sense	hence	whence
tense	com mence	dif fer ence
em i nence	dif fi dence	in di gence
in tel li gence	el o quence	in no cence
res i dence	pref er ence	ref er ence
ex cel lence	pen i tence	ve he mence
mag nif i cence	neg li gence	mu nif i cence
con dense	om nip o tence	be nef i cence
dis pense	im mense	sus pense
li cense	non sense	in cense
rec om pense	re lents	frank in cense
set tle ments	re pents	fer ments
gov ern ments	la ments	pre vents
es tab lish ments	ex per i ments	in stru ments

## 18.

*Words ending in eous and ious.*

pit e ous	hid e ous	lig ne ous
du te ous	vit re ous	beau te ous
plen te ous	a que ous	cu ta ne ous
os se ous	boun te ous	spon ta ne ous
sim ul ta ne ous	ex tra ne ous	ho mo ge ne ous
het e ro gene ous	in stan ta ne ous	cu ri ous
o di ous	du bi ous	en vi ous
stu di ous	ob vi ous	im pi ous
va ri ous	co pi ous	ca ri ous
fu ri ous	glo ri ous	se ri ous
in ju ri ous	spu ri ous	pe nu ri ous

\* t should be sounded.

im pe ri ous	de lir i ous	la bo ri ous
fe lo ni ous	ab ste mi ous	ne fa ri ous
ac ri mo ni ous	cer e mo ni ous	ig no min i ous
par si mo ni ous	sanc ti mo ni ous	del e te ri ous

## 19.

*Words ending in able and ible.*

laud a ble	cur a ble	du ra ble
ten a ble	prob a ble	ca pa ble
af fa ble	pal pa ble	sen si ble
blam a ble	port a ble	li a ble
teach a ble	suit a ble	laugh a ble
peace a ble	sal a ble	tax a ble
change a ble	ser vice a ble	no tice a ble
fal li ble	tan gi ble	ed i ble
pos si ble	vis i ble	fu si ble
le gi ble	flex i ble	fea si ble
for ci ble	ter ri ble	com press i ble
hor ri ble	cor rupt i ble	ir re sist i ble
com bus ti ble	in di ges ti ble	in del i ble
i ras ci ble	cul pa ble	el i gi ble

## 20.

*Words ending in efy and ify.*

stu pe fy	rar e fy	li que fy
ed i fy	pu tre fy	dig ni fy
sig ni fy	de i fy	ver i fy
glo ri fy	vit ri fy	ter ri fy
fals i fy	clar i fy	beau ti fy
sanc ti fy	cer ti fy	fruc ti fy

am pli fy  
dis qual i fy

jus ti fy  
in dem ni fy

pet ri fy  
per son i fy

**21.**

*Words ending in ety and ity.*

ni ce ty  
so bri e ty  
pro pri e ty  
no to ri e ty  
qual i ty  
suav i ty  
an nu i ty  
ur ban i ty  
a. vid i ty  
neu tral i ty  
tran quil li ty

pi e ty  
prob i ty  
de i ty  
quan ti ty  
en mi ty  
sanc ti ty  
hu mil i ty  
ma lig ni ty  
prod i gal i ty  
prob a bil i ty  
fer til i ty

so ci e ty  
anx i e ty  
im pro pri e ty  
brev i ty  
grav i ty  
gra tu i ty  
dex ter i ty  
stu pid i ty  
com mod i ty  
mal le a bil i ty  
in cre du li ty

---

***Reviews of Difficult Words.***

**1.**

jeer  
skein  
weigh  
shriek  
kneel  
pique  
e rase  
se cede  
u nique  
ob lique

va lise  
ex hale  
in veigh  
re ceipt  
con ceit  
fron tier  
cri tique  
rou tine  
ob scene  
con ceal

ca price  
blas pheme  
cam paign  
pal i sade  
ser e nade  
chan de lier  
su per sede  
gaz et teer  
mas quer ade  
gren a dier

## 2

seize  
weird  
pyre  
lurch  
liege  
wield  
fierce  
shield

grieve  
sor tie  
a piece  
sur feit  
for feit  
lei sure  
be siege  
re lieve

re ceive  
re prieve  
per ceive  
a chieve  
sur plice  
mor tise  
seiz ure  
ben e fit

## 3.

do cile  
ser vile  
vac cine  
chas tise  
pur lieu  
nui sance  
san guine  
mar line

gen e sis  
def i nite  
ret i nue  
civ il ize  
dis ci pline  
crit i cise  
par a lyze  
pre ju dice

prop h e sies  
chrys a lis  
den ti frice  
o bei sance  
sac ri fice  
tyr an nize  
mag net ize  
crys tal lize

## 4.

bruisse  
a dieu  
gua no  
im brue  
li cense  
id i om  
nau ti lus

de vi ous  
stim u lus  
symp tom  
pre vi ous  
pen i tence  
vig i lance  
rec om pense

scan da lous  
ve he mence  
neg li gence  
el o quence  
am big u ous  
il lus tri ous  
pre ca ri ous

## 5.

trea cle  
cap tious

blam a ble  
teach a ble

tech ni cal  
bril lian cy

fea si ble  
tax a ble  
sal a ble  
i ci cle  
cyn i cal  
chem i cal

de cen cy  
peace a ble  
buoy an cy  
priv i lege  
pi quan cy  
poig nan cy

i ras ci ble  
in del i ble  
el i gi ble  
change a ble  
ser vice a ble  
syn met ri cal

## 6.

schism  
gnome  
cir cuit  
pur suit  
val iant  
pur loin  
ha rangue  
hyp o crite

triv i al  
cai tiff  
pan nier -  
rai ment  
cinc ture  
debt or  
dis guise  
ma lign

fil ial  
de sign  
pe cu li ar  
com plex ion  
pe cu ni a ry  
crys tal line  
lab y rinth  
guar an tee

## 7.

spe cial  
nup tial  
cau tious  
con scious  
rem e dy  
tra ge dy  
tyr an ny  
pit e ous

in i tial  
sa ti ate  
vi ti ate  
stu di ous  
scar ci ty  
vil la ny  
jeal ous y  
het er o ge ne ous

per sua sion  
de lir i ous  
ne go ti ate  
far i na ceous  
ab ste mi ous  
hy poc ri sy  
lieu ten an cy  
min strel sy

## PART III.

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Words pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but spelled differently, with different meanings.

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NOTE. — It is thought best not to give lists of these words with their meanings, as pupils may get them in their dictionaries, if the *connection in which the words are used* does not enable the pupils to decide their meaning.

For review purposes, or to save time, teachers may read the sentences, emphasizing the words in *italics*, and the pupils may write these words only. The order in which they are written will enable the teacher to test their accuracy.

### *Lesson I.*

The *air* will be cold *ere* morning. Did you *e'er* see the *heir* to the estate? What can *ail* the man? He has drunk too much *ale*. *All* shoes are sewed with an *awl*. They are going to *alter* the *altar* of the church. My *aunt* ate an *ant* at *eight* o'clock. You never *ought* to do *aught* without your father's *assent*. The *ascent* was steep. The teacher *bade* me beware of *bad* men. The man *bawled* when the *ball* struck

him on his *bald* head. A *bard* is a poet. The gay *belle*, having *rung* the *bell* for a light, *barred* the door and retired. He could not *bear* to have the *bear* bite his *bare* leg. As the *bier* passed she thought of the *past* and *wrung* her hands with anguish. I have *been* to the corn *bin*. He *brews* good *beer*. I have a *bruise* on my hand. The girl asked her *beau* to *buy* her a pink *bow*. As he went *by* he said, "Good *by*."

### *Lesson II.*

The *bough* of the tree made the man *bow*. His *birth* took place in a *berth* of the vessel. A well-bred young man held the horse's *bridle* while the *bridal* party got a loaf of *bread* and a *bowl* of milk. The *beech*-tree near the ocean *beach* has a large *bole*. A *Briton* is a native of *Britain*. What a large *berry*! *Bury* the poor *brute*, and do not *bruit* about his faults. The wind *blew* the clouds across the *blue* sky. Put the *bait* on the hook. Do you know your *lesson*? To *bate* means to *lessen*. Look at the *calendar*, and see the date. *Calender* the cloth. A *chaste* woman was *chased* by a *cruel* man, and dropped a ball of *crewel*. Cats *climb* with their *claws*. Read the first *clause* of the sentence. The ships and their *crews* are in a foreign *clime* on a *cruise*. The parcel, *tied* with a *coarse cord*, floated on the *tide*. Of *course* you will *take* the classical *course*. Sound a *chord* on the organ.

### *Lesson III.*

I shall *call* *across* the country for subscribers. The *counsel* for the accused appeared before the *council*, which met in a *canvas* tent. The *colonel* served in the Sixth *Corps*. The apple was found to be rotten at the *core*. The fine city of

Washington is the *capital* of the U. S., and its *finest* building is the *Capitol*. *Canon* Kingsley fired a *cannon*. The *cession* of Alaska to the U. S. was made during the *session* of Congress. The *choleric* man wore a paper *collar*. Don't try to *cozen* me, my *cousin*. While I was *sealing* my letter, a spider dropped from the *ceiling* of the room. The *seller* of tickets is in the *cellar*. He *sent* me the *cent* he *owed* me for the *ode* I wrote. The *scent* of the flower is sweet. It is a good *site* for a house, and commands a fine *sight* of the ocean. I will *cite* a passage of Scripture. I want a *quire* of paper for the *choir*. My shoes *creak*. The *cygnet* is *swimming* in the *creek*. Have you my *signet* ring?

### Lesson IV.

The *coward* *covered* before me. A lady should not *choose* a man who *chews* tobacco. He bought a *currant* pie for ten cents *current* money. If you *desert* your friends at dinner, you will get no *dessert*. My *dear*, did you see the *deer* in the park? It was a *doe*. Bakers *knead* the *dough* with their hands; we *need* bread to eat. He had *done* his work and was ready to *die*. *Dye* the cloth a *dun* color. *Oh!* how I dislike to *dun* people for money they *owe* me, even after it is *due*! Dost thou not see that the *dust* is wet with *dew*? A *dire* calamity befell the *dyer* on the sea. Do you *see* the *ewe* under the *yew*-tree? Take *exercise* every day, to *exorcise* the spirit of laziness. The vase is shaped like an *urn*. I will *hire* a man who can *earn* *higher* wages. Do not *faint* away; the attack was only a *feint*. Home is a sacred *fane*, which I would *fain* keep pure. Never *feign* sickness because you do not *know* your lesson. Dare to say, *No*.



### Lesson V.

The *fair* lady has paid her *fare*. We had good *fare* at the *fair*. The horse is lame in the right *fore* foot. The gymnast performed a wonderful *feat*. The stick is *four feet* long. The man went *forth* to kill a *fowl*. That was *foul* play. He succeeded the *fourth* time. The barrel of *flour* rolled over a *flower*. *Flocks* of birds ate the *phlox* seed. *Jane* bought ten yards of blue *jean*. She walked with an easy *gait* *through* the *gate*, as if unconscious of *guilt*. The boy *threw* a stone. The *gilder* made a *gilt* frame worth a *guilder* for the pretty *maid*. The *great* man sat by the open *grate*, and *sighed* that he was not *greater*. His dog is by his *side*. Have you a nutmeg *grater*? I would rather *meet* a *grizzly* bear than a *grisly* ghost. It is *meet* that we should eat *neat*. He will *mete* out justice.

### Lesson VI.

The bat *flew* up the chimney *flue*. The ox *gored* the cow. I struck him with a *gourd*. The *grease* was sent to *Greece*. My *guest* *guessed* the riddle. Bad men *gamble* with cards; lambs *gambol* in the field. The *hale* old man was out in the *hail*. *Haul* the load to the *hall*. The *hare* is a kind of *rabbit*. The carpenter made a *rabbet* in the *board*. I was *bored* by the foolish talk. The *hair* of the *holy* man is *wholly* white. I showed *him* the *hymn*. He bought ten feet of gutta-percha *hose*. I bought two steel *hoes*. The jury will *indict* the man for theft. The teacher will *indite* this sentence. He laid *our* book on the table. He has *lain* in the *lane* an *hour*. I came *here* to *hear* the lecture.

### Lesson VII.

A man of *lax* principles *lacks* character. You can tell a *mean* man by his sneaking *mien*. A *male* friend brought my *mail* from the office. Lumbering is the *main* business in *Maine*. He held the horse's *mane* with all his *might*. A widow's *mite* may have a *mighty* influence. The lord of the *manor* has a dignified *manner*. He wears a fur *mantle*. The parlor *mantel* is made of marble. Do you like *martial* music? The *marshal* rode a horse of high *mettle* along the *road*, and wore a *metal* badge. Do not *meddle* with my gold *medal*. The *mower* *mowed* the field once *more* in the best *mode*. The *mucous* membrane secretes *mucus*. *Gneiss* makes a very *nice* window-sill. Do not *newl* like a baby; the *mule* will not hurt you. The *mist* was so dense that I *missed* sight. The *nun* could find *none*. The man carried silver *ore* o'er the bridge on the *oar* of the boat. The girl who carried the *pail* looked *pale*.

### Lesson VIII.

One boy *won* a *prize*. He never *pries* into other people's business. He suffers *pain*. Who broke that *pane* of glass? It is *plain* that the *plane* is dull. In geometry we speak of *planes*; in geography, of *plains*. There is a wide *plait* in her dress. The *plate* is on the table. The Christian *prays* to God and sings his *praise*. The hawk *preys* upon other birds. A *pallet* is a bed, and a *palette* is a painter's board. Good food gratifies the *palate*. He tried to *pare* the *pear* with a *pair* of scissors. "Let us have *peace*," not war. He ate a *piece* of lemon *peel*. Did you hear that *peal* of thunder? When he gets over his *pique* we shall be friends again. The English *peer* climbed the *peak* of the mountain. The ship is at the *pier*. A lawyer who makes good *pleas* is sure to *please* his clients.

### Lesson IX.

Will you have a *plum*? That pole does not stand *plumb*. Exercise opens every *pore* of the skin. Please to *pour* me a glass of water. Do not *pore* over your books so much. The *Principal* said, "Our men of *principle* should be our *principal* men." Put your foot upon the *pedal*. Those who *peddle* make a good *profit*. Isaiah was a great *prophet*. I have a piece of *pumice*-stone. There is *pomace* at the cider mill. Gold is found in *quartz* rock. Four *quarts* make a gallon. He drives with a tight *rein*. Hear it *rain*. The *reign* of Victoria is prosperous. To tear down is to *raze*. My *son* says, "We cannot *raise* corn without the *rays* of the *sun*." He *read* till his eyes were *red*. In the Bible we *read* of a bruised *reed*.

### Lesson X.

*Write* to the wheelwright. Do *right*. The pastor administered the *rite* of baptism. Milton *wrote* "Paradise Lost." Do not recite by *rote*. The *wretch* got sick and began to *retch*. Forty rods make a *rood*. Do not be *rude* and *rough* in your behavior. She wears a *ruff*. He tasted the *rye* bread and made a *wry* face. I have just *seen* a beautiful *scene*. I bought canvas at a *sale* to make a *sail* for the boat. He made a *slight* mistake in his *sleight* of hand. The wild *surge* wrecked the boat. Buy me ten yards of *serge*. *Sew* the seam *so*. *Sow* the seed early. He tried to *steal* a *steel* pen. He has lost the *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* is immortal.

### Lesson XI.

The ship is a fast *sailer*, and has a good *sailor* for captain. The fisherman caught a *sucker*. Always *succor* the distressed. Irving's *style* is much admired. "I'm sitting

on the *stile*, Mary." The cross and crown are sacred *symbols*. He plays the *cymbals* in the band. The *tale* is too true. The squirrel has a bushy *tail*. I want some 6 oz. *tacks*. I pay no *tax* when I *travel* in Europe. The *throes* of *travail* are severe. The bad boy *throws* stones at the birds. He *threw* the ball *through* the window. It is *too* bad to make *two* mistakes in one word. They went *there* and got *their* books. The *throne* was *thrown* down. "They went and *told* the sexton, and the sexton *told* the bell."

### Lesson XII.

Improve your *time*. *Thyme* grows in the garden. There is a gilded *vane* on the steeple. He has ruptured a *vein*. Do not be *vain* of your acquisitions. The *vial* contains poison. He plays upon the *viol*. Can you *wade* across the river? Come this *way*. *Wait* till I get *weighed*. How much do you *weigh*? My *weight* is 140 lbs. That girl has a small *waist*. Do not *waste* your time. He keeps good *wares*. She *wears* a dress a *week*. I feel *weak*. The *wether* suffers during the cold *weather*. The *yoke* is of *wood*. I *would* like to have the *yolk* of an egg. Long may our flag *wave* o'er the ocean *wave*. I *waive* my right to exemption.

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### Review.

If you should e'er have to submit to the ordeal of a searching examination in English orthography, you should ere going up make yourself thoroughly acquainted with an air of confidence and an heir at law, your Aunt Hill and the anthill in the copse, a beefsteak and a gambler's stake, an elective or hereditary peer and a stone pier, tears of joy and tiers of seats, beer for the living and a bier for the dead, the base of

a pyramid and the bass of an anthem or a hymn. Learn the difference between him who wields the adze and him who ever adds to his wealth; between the Bey of Tunis and the Bay of Naples, the bays of Europe and the green baize table-cover, the graceful boughs of the beech and the swelling bows of the boat on the beach, or the polite bows of the beau bending like a bow; between the feminine belle and a brass bell, a policeman's beat and a vegetable beet, the bight of a rope and the bite of a rattlesnake, the birth of a child and the berth of a sailor, the breech of a gun and the breach which the latter makes in a wall, a broach for a roast and a brooch for a lady, a rabbit burrow and a municipal borough, a brass cannon and an ecclesiastical canon, a cession of territory and a session of Parliament, the cord of a whip and the chord of a fiddle, the dough in a kneading-trough and the doe in the forest, a cattle-fair and a cab or omnibus fare, a school-fellow and the fellow of a wheel. All such words demand the learner's special attention, if he wishes to avoid the ludicrous blunders of those who write hairbrained for harebrained, bearfaced and bearfooted for barefaced and barefooted, poll-tax for poll-tax, plumline for plumbline, raindeer for reindeer, duelap for dewlap, tailbearer for talebearer.

## PART IV.

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### Words liable to be misspelled.

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EVERY teacher should keep lists of the words misspelled by his pupils. The pupils themselves should keep at the back of their dictation and composition books lists of the words they spell incorrectly.

The following lists serve as a review of the whole book, and contain some additional words. They may be used for spelling-matches or for examinations.

#### *Lesson 1.*

abyss	anodyne	arena
adept	acquiesce	although
abridge	aggregate	affright
assuage	allopathic	abdicate
acrostic	antipathy	abeyance
anchovy	accuracy	abrogate
apathy	accelerate	abstinence
ancestry	acme	acoustic
amateur	athlete	assignee
aversion	avouch	analogous

*Lesson 2.*

apoplexy	anthracite	arraign
anonymous	adipose	acquaint
apostrophize	amalgam	adieu
abstruse	arabesque	allege
athwart	aborigines	airy
almanac	athenæum	author
abnormal	annexation	awning
absolute	aught	achieve
abutment	asked	autumn
accomplice	awed	almonds

*Lesson 3.*

ankles	altar	already
almost	anguish	artifice
ague	afghan	admittance
auger	arctic	advertise
always	although	attorney
apiece	allspice	aqueous
accede	allegiance	alienate
assess	alias	associate
abscess	acquittal	audible
adhere	abetted	amiable

*Lesson 4.*

ascendant	architect	analysis
æsthetic	ascension	association
asbestos	aqueduct	archæology
apparel	abstinence	accordion
apothegm	apostasy	apothecary

alcohol  
almanac  
beguile  
burlesque  
business

asparagus  
bagatelle  
bronchitis  
bigamy  
bulletin

alligator  
begrudge  
bohea  
bulwark  
brunette

*Lesson 5.*

bargain  
burglary  
buffalo  
barren  
boudoir  
buoyant  
bourgeois  
banditti  
behavior  
bight

bright  
blight  
brought  
bough  
brief  
basque  
breadth  
blonde  
bruise  
balm

balk  
biscuit  
buying  
bequeath  
baptize  
bereave  
bunion  
bosom  
benzine  
bristles

*Lesson 6.*

benumb  
brooches  
bouquet  
benefit  
bilious  
bureau  
bodice  
believe  
banian  
bawble

bazaar  
burgher  
benign  
baboon  
buggy  
blazing  
balance  
brazer  
beleaguer  
beautify

blamable  
betrayed  
barytone  
business  
busily  
beauteous  
benignant  
barbecue  
beastliness  
bananas



**Lesson 7.**

catechise	cavalry	compasses
callous	clerical	clothe
caboose	commissary	chief
calm	capillary	crutch
creosote	chivalric	chintz
calumet	caprice	chyle
colloquy	crevasse	chyme
cognizance	calumny	calk
climax	cartilage	craunch
careen	calisthenics	chord

**Lesson 8.**

clique	currants	charade
cough	cousin	crevice
chamois	captious	coerce
canard	conscious	caucus
conceit	chestnut	chastise
canoe	chloral	canker
canteen	conceive	cipher
camphene	conscience	Christmas
colic	chignon	crotchet
crochet	champagne	camphor

**Lesson 9.**

cigar	campaign	coiffure
chagrin	catarrh	chenille
chapel	cologne	chemise
copy	christen	critical
carriage	chalky	coercion

chasten  
cupboard  
couple  
chorus  
chronic

condemn  
carbine  
chlorine  
coffee  
catchup

colonize  
concurréd  
calico  
chocolate  
cameo

### *Lesson 10.*

cabbages  
colonel  
creator  
coalesce  
courier  
cordial  
copier  
chicory  
covetous  
consequence

conciliate  
civilian  
cinchona  
chandelier  
clumsiness  
cynical  
chemistry  
chivalry  
colonnade  
cordially

counterfeit  
cleanliness  
charlatan  
cochineal  
cinnamon  
crystalline  
chrysalis  
coruscation  
caligraphy  
confectionery

### *Lesson 11.*

cotyledonous  
cauliflower  
caoutchouc  
chameleon  
connoisseur  
chloroform  
doughty  
defraud  
dilemma  
depth

changeable  
cinnamon  
curable  
cupola  
courageous  
constellation  
derrick  
double  
default  
dulcimer

commissariat  
corruptible  
criticise  
courage  
chargeable  
debris  
dwarf  
douche  
dredge  
distaff

**Lesson 12.**

drudge  
debut  
defile  
deluge  
dynasty  
dight  
dough  
drought  
disk  
daughter

deceit  
dahlia  
dairy  
diary  
dollar  
dyeing  
dungeon  
demesne  
depot  
duet

data  
dispel  
deceive  
debauch  
detach  
ductile  
diamond  
dwindle  
dizzily  
duteous

**Lesson 13.**

dialogue  
dynamics  
devious  
diaphragm  
despondent  
debonair  
ensconce  
epiglottis  
eulogy  
elapse

discretion  
dysentery  
divisible  
diarrhoea  
deficiency  
dromedary  
effervesce  
eccentric  
episode  
edge

domineer  
domicile  
derision  
diurnal  
daguerrotype  
eulogist  
Eolian  
equipage  
etymology  
eighth

**Lesson 14.**

eagle  
efface  
erase  
extreme  
esquire

embalm  
editor  
epistle  
epitaph  
euphony

exertion  
ecstasy  
edifice  
efficient  
etiquette

eyot  
exhaust  
exhort  
enroll  
expel

exchequer  
erasable  
evident  
essential  
elegant

exorbitant  
exhaustible  
expatiate  
enterprise  
erysipelas

### *Lesson 15.*

emissary  
exhilarate  
flaunt  
franchise  
fresco  
foliage  
fuse  
feign  
fright  
fraught

extirpate  
etymology  
facile  
fracas  
falchion  
fricassee  
fight  
flight  
forte  
fierce

effervescence  
façade  
forceps  
flambeau  
freight  
feudal  
feud  
feod  
furnace  
fluxions

### *Lesson 16.*

faucets  
finesse  
fulfil  
foretell  
facial  
fledgeling  
foreign  
flippant  
felon  
freckle

forehead  
fiendish  
fifthly  
furlough  
fifteenth  
flourish  
fractionous  
fiasco  
fussiness  
fascinate

fertilize  
flimsier  
fuchsia  
frontispiece  
February  
flat-iron  
flexibility  
fatiguing  
factionous  
frolicsome

**Lesson 17.**

farinaceous	filibuster	frolicking
guide	gnaw	growth
gouge	gnawed	giant
guileless	gnarl	grieve
gulch	gnarled	gauge
gyves	gnash	grief
geyser	gnat	gauze
gazelle	gneiss	gout
glacier	gnome	gibe
gossamer	ghost	guile

**Lesson 18.**

gondolier	gnomon	gaiters
grown	gymnast	gracious
guise	gauger	guinea
glebe	gable	gluey
gaunt	guidance	giraffe
guy	grotesque	gherkin
goal	gopher	gristle
gallon	gingham	ghastly
grammar	good by	gusto
greasy	gratis	gypsum

**Lesson 19.**

gorgeous	granary	guttural
grand	gaseous	gutta-percha
gazette	glycerine	genealogy
grievous	guerilla	gorilla
guardian	ghostliness	guano

gayly	hydropathic	habituate
heinous	hippodrome	halecyon
hemorrhage	hydraulic	hominy
heterogeneous	harlequin	homœopathy
hypochondriac	height	high

***Lesson 20.***

halves	hoeing	hyacinth
haughty	heifers	heaven
heirship	hyphen	hygiene
handsome	hazard	hosiery
hatchet	hurried	historic
hyson	hideous	handkerchief
hymen	heresy	hecatomb
hogshead	hospital	hurricane
heaven	heinousness	hypocrite
hinging	howitzer	hibernal

***Lesson 21.***

hypocrisy	hymeneal	huckleberry
herbaceous	humiliate	homœopathic
homogeneous	hypercriticism	island
irony	intelligible	instil
irrigate	isolate	immense
indigenous	infallible	isthmus
ivory	ineffable	icicle
isosceles	innocence	impious
inflammation	innocuous	intercede
inoculate	ineligible	inveigle

**Lesson 22.**

irrigation  
immortelle  
initial  
inveigh  
initiate  
jeopardy  
jaguar  
juicy  
jilt  
kaleidoscope

irrevocable  
indictment  
inexorable  
italicize  
indebted  
jealousy  
juiciness  
jeopardize  
joyous  
knock

infusoria  
irrelevant  
inpressible  
ignis fatuus  
jocular  
journeys  
judgment  
Jehovah  
joking  
knell

**Lesson 23.**

kernel  
know  
knave  
knoll  
knet  
knit  
knight  
linguist  
lymphatic  
languid

knew  
knead  
knee  
knout  
knell  
knives  
kraal  
loathe  
lynx  
lynch

kangaroo  
knuckle  
knowledge  
kerchief  
kerosene  
kleptomania  
knife  
latchet  
logarithm  
light

**Lesson 24.**

lozenge  
liquidate  
leviathan  
language  
laugh

lily  
liege  
lens  
luncheon  
lava

lettuce  
lyrics  
lacquer  
lief  
ledger

loose	luscious	larynx
lyre	loosen	leopard
lapse	leisure	leper
lieu	loiter	leprosy
league	laving	laudanum

*Lesson 25.*

livelihood	liquefy	loquacious
likelihood	Liliputian	liniment
lachrymose	Leviticus	lineament
literal	ludicrous	lieutenant
legacy	marine	might
macaroni	myrtle	myth
metallurgy	malice	missed
morphine	mortise	mirth
menagerie	miniature	model
maintain	mischief	mawkish

*Lesson 26.*

meagre	mattress	merino
madden	mistiness	maximum
melon	mosquito	moccason
mortgage	medicine	moneyless
mantle	manuscript	marriageable
measles	molasses	movable
mosaic	malfeasance	machinery
meerschaum	marmalade	mahogany
martyr	mistletoe	metempsychosis



***Lesson 27.***

mechanic  
mackerel  
nominee  
nuisance  
nugget  
necessary  
nigh  
naught  
nought  
niece

masquerade  
manageable  
nymph  
niche  
naughty  
neighbor  
mignonette  
naphtha  
neuter  
notation

normal  
nephew  
nankeen  
nickel  
now-a-days  
nauseous  
nasturtium  
nationality  
onslaught  
orchestra

***Lesson 28.***

omelet  
ordeal  
orthoepy  
oxalic  
obsequies  
ornithology  
ought  
ooze  
Pleiades  
psychology

obscene  
orphan  
oyster  
official  
oscillate  
obsequious  
opera  
phase  
pierce  
phrase

orchestral  
orifice  
orator  
obstacle  
officer  
onions  
opaque  
parachute  
pneumatics  
prude

***Lesson 29.***

paroxysm  
pyrotechnic  
pontoon  
phlegm  
plague

palace  
porridge  
perceive  
precede  
proceed

plover  
puzzle  
patient  
prorogue  
prairie

porcelain  
partial  
precious  
programme  
pigeon

poultice  
python  
peasant  
pappoose  
pheasant

package  
pittance  
primer  
pedler  
pennon

### *Lesson 30.*

phantom  
pamphlet  
poignant  
parasol  
particle  
pleurisy  
polyglot  
plaintiff  
paradise  
parquet

piano  
piety  
paralyze  
pinnacle  
psalmody  
palaver  
pavilion  
proselyte  
putrefy  
proboscis

prettily  
provincial  
peaceable  
pitiful  
porphyry  
panacea  
prosody  
pyramid  
physician  
potatoes

### *Lesson 31.*

penniless  
policy  
purchasable  
physiognomy  
politician  
philologist  
paralysis  
quadrille  
quintessence  
quoits

participle  
predecessor  
promissory  
pharmacopœia  
pharmaceutical  
petition  
piazza  
quotation  
qualms  
quorum

piteous  
privilege  
parable  
psaltery  
pneumonia  
payable  
quackery  
quotient  
quinine  
quartette

**Lesson 32.**

reindeer  
retrieve  
reservoir  
rhomb  
rogue  
realm  
rouge  
rye  
rescind  
redoubt

rejoice  
recollect  
regalia  
rhomboid  
rhymers  
rennet  
ripple  
rummage  
riddance  
rueful

rescue  
rosette  
right  
rascal  
raccoon  
ruffian  
roughen  
rations  
referred  
rain-gauge

**Lesson 33.**

reigneth  
routine  
raisins  
rhubarb  
recruit  
receipt  
review  
radius  
reprieve  
rebel

roguish  
regiment  
recreation  
reckoner  
rheumatic  
rhapsody  
rhetoric  
rendezvous  
revenue  
restaurant

raspberries  
recipe  
resistance  
regimen  
regatta  
rudiment  
rhinoceros  
receivable  
reminiscence  
recourse

**Lesson 34.**

sycophant  
synonym  
spermaceti  
sibylline  
seethe

salad  
sachem  
strychnine  
scythe  
seized

smoulder  
souvenir  
synopsis  
sleuth  
sphinx

sight  
sigh  
sought  
slough  
straight

skein  
sylvan  
sued  
shield  
sheath

scheme  
squad  
shrewd  
swath  
sheik

### *Lesson 35.*

siege  
scent  
sylvan  
steppe  
sieve  
spoonful  
scruple  
seduce  
sheriff  
sceptre

seraph  
sulphur  
stylish  
sobriety  
stampede  
symptom  
sprightly  
slaughter  
satyr  
serene

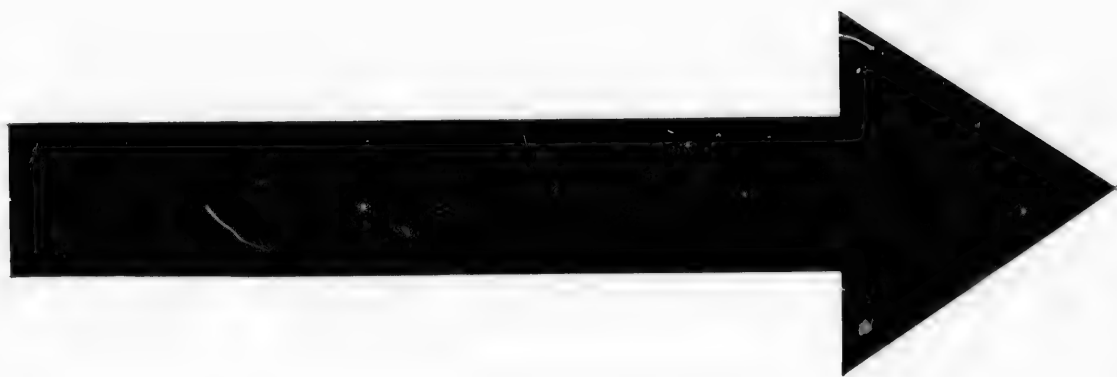
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shakel  
suction  
schooner  
squander  
shrivel  
surfeit  
sugar  
stomach

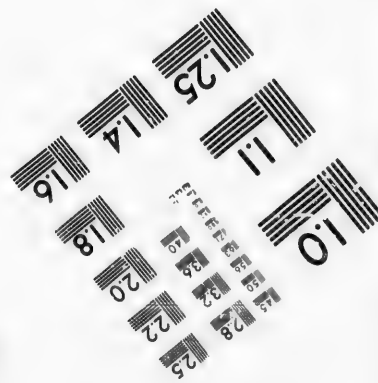
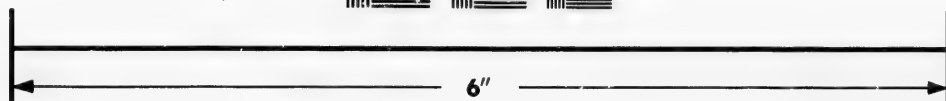
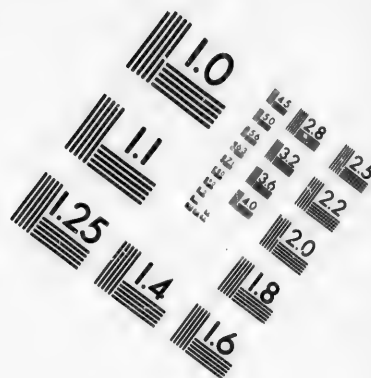
### *Lesson 36.*

sausage  
sibyl  
spinet  
sickle  
stirrup  
squirrel  
shepherd  
surgeon  
skilful  
seizing

satchel  
spectre  
species  
slyly  
sardine  
singeing  
scholars  
simoom  
sultriness  
shovelling

siren  
spicy  
salmon  
sapphire  
sassafras  
sauciness  
serenade  
superseded  
secrecy  
surcingle





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***Lesson 37.***

sidereal	steadiest	sovereign
subaltern	sedition	scintillate
strategic	scandalize	symmetry
soprano	solemnize	satellite
somersault	saltpetre	syllogism
stimulus	sorghum	synagogue
silhouette	survey	suicidal
sycamore	scissors	scenery
separate	silicate	siliceous
succession	salary	suspicion

***Lesson 38.***

synecdoche	saccharine	superstitious
serviceable	subterranean	saleratus
sybarite	soliloquy	tariff
twelfth	thwart	tapestry
trachea	tissues	tongue
thigh	twirl	though
tight	touch	tryst
taught	taunt	trawl
thought	thyme	thorough
through	thief	traitor

***Lesson 39.***

tortoise	toughen	terrific
tether	tonnage	traceable
tying	toilet	towelling
tartar	triple	tranquillize



trousers	trestle	typical
triphthong	tennon	tapioca
thievish	thistle	tranquillity
typhus	tonsil	tomahawk
typhoid	trisyllable	toothache
utensil	ugliest	umbrella

*Lesson 40.*

unique	usury	uvula
vacillate	vehicle	vertical
viewed	vexatious	versatile
veil	veranda	ventilate
vein	vermilion	version
valet	vermicelli	victualler
vicious	vying	wight
wooded	wield	weight
wrench	weird	wrought
worth	writhe	waltzed

*Lesson 41.*

wrapped	wholly	wizard
whew	women	Wednesday
wrist	wrangle	wretched
wreath	wainscot	weevil
wreathe	wigwam	wrestle
wroth	wholesome	whooping
wreak	wryness	wheelwright
whistling	yeoman	yearning
zouave	zoology	zinc

TEST REVIEWS,  
CONTAINING DIFFICULT WORDS.

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**Lesson 1.**

A *chasm* in a rock. The *chord* of a musical instrument. *Chrome* is one of the metals. *Chyle* is separated from *chyme*. The *Chaldee* language. The *chloride* of lime. *Chlorine* is one of the constituents of common salt. The *chlorate* of potash. *Choler*, or anger. *Choral* symphonies. By what name will he *christen* the child? He has a disagreeable *chronic* disease. A *Chaldaic* idiom. A *chaotic* mass. A *chimera* of the imagination. A *choleric* disposition. The nations of *Christendom*. The *chromatic* scale. A faithful *chronicler* of events. The *chrysalis* of the silkworm. *Chrysolite* is a green mineral. *Chalybeate* waters contain iron. The changing hues of the *chameleon*. A *chimerical* project. His *chirography* is bad. The *chiropodist* removes corns from the feet. The *chronometer* is an exact timepiece. He is subject to the *headache*. A wild *scheme*.

**Lesson 2.**

The *addition* of numbers. Boundless *ambition*. Rocks are worn by the *attrition* of the waves. The period of *destitution*. A *flagitious* action. An *initial* letter. The enrolment of *militia*. A *monition*, or warning. *Nutritious* food. In danger of *perdition*. *Propitious* circumstances. The *solstitial* colure. An act of *volition*. The *accession* of Victoria to the throne of England. The *aggression* of an enemy. The *ascension* of a balloon. The *compression* of the air. *Concus-*

*nion* of the brain. The *discussion* of a question. The *emission* of bank bills. An idiomatic *expression*. The effect of *percussion*. The *possession* of property. A long *procession*. *Secession* from a party. The *suppression* of intemperance. *Transgression* of the law.

### Lesson 3.

The *caption*, or arrest of a criminal. A *captious* disposition. A *faction*, or political party. A *fractious* child. A *lotion* for a wound. *Martial* law. A *nuptial* ceremony. Be *patient*. What is the *quotient*? A soldier's *ration*. A *sentient* being. The force of *suction*. *Ablution*, or the act of washing. A strange *assertion*. A good *citation*. A *convention* of delegates. The *credentials* of an ambassador. He gave a vivid *description*. Write the exercise from my *dictation*. An *equation* in algebra. Industry is *essential* to success. *Facetious* conversation. He is *impatient* of control. The British *legation* at Washington. The *potential* mood. *Prudential* considerations. The *pulsation* of the heart. The *refraction* of light. He ate to *repletion*. He was allowed to *satiate* his appetite. A *sententious* style. A *substantial* foundation. A man's  *vexation*.

### Lesson 4.

A *petulant* disposition. A *postulate*, or assumed position. *Saturate* the sponge with water. *Sinuous* paths. A reward to *stimulate* ambition. *Tabulate* the results. *Titular* dignities. *Tremulous* with emotion. A mortar to *triturate* minerals. *Unctuous* substances. An *adventurous* spirit. *Ambiguous* expressions. *Articulate* your words distinctly. Be *assiduous* in the pursuit of knowledge. Burgoyne was obliged to *capitulate*. *Deciduous* trees. Men sometimes seek office

for their own *emolument*. An *estuary*, or arm of the sea. Who can *extenuate* his guilt? He is fond of *horticulture*. He allowed no temptations to *infatuate* him. An *ingenuous* disposition. Crafty men know how to *insinuate* what they dare not say directly. The *manumission* of a slave. An *exhibition* of *statuary*. A *tumultuous* rabble.

### Lesson 5.

A *stanchion* under the beam of a ship. A *truncheon*, or staff. A *marchioness* is the wife of a marquis. An *avalanche* of snow. A *capuchin*, or Franciscan friar. They felt great *chagrin* at their failure. A *chaise* has two wheels. *Champagne* is a sparkling wine. A *champaign*, or flat, open country. A *chandelier* for a parlor. Do you know the meaning of the *charade*? He is a base *charlatan*. A *chevalier*, or knight. A zigzag ornament in architecture is called a *chevron*. He was guilty of *chicanery*. In the days of *chivalry*. A *galoche*, or overshoe. Skilled in *machinery*. Does he wear a *mustache*? He showed great *nonchalance*. A *parachute* for support in the air.

## PART V.

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### Literary Selections.

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THE selections in Part V. are intended to be *memorized* and *recited*, as well as used as *dictation lessons*.

In making these selections two objects were kept in view : the inculcation of *good moral lessons* and *literary merit*.

Instead of using the recitation hour for the improvement of a few pupils who *least* require to be trained in the practice of the principles of elocution, thoughtful teachers are uniformly learning the importance of assigning lessons in recitation, as in all other subjects, to all the members of a class. The advantages of such a course are very many. Among them may be named the following : —

1. Every pupil has his mind stored in early years with a collection of the choicest gems of the literature of his language.

2. As all the pupils have prepared the same lesson, each one is able intelligently to take part in the study of the selections in school with a view to their proper recitation.

3. Pupils can recite simultaneously as well as individually.

4. The memories of all the pupils will be cultivated by the practice.

Studying the lessons for dictation, and writing them as dictation lessons, will aid in committing them to memory.

The ability to recite a certain number of appropriate selections should be one of the tests for promotion from one class to another.



### Selections suitable for Pupils in the Second Reader.

#### 1.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen. — *Matt. vi. 9-13.*

#### 2

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates : for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother : that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's. — *Exod. xx. 3-17.*

### 3.

Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying,

Master, which is the great commandment in the law ?

Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

This is the first and great commandment.

And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. — *Matt. xxii. 35-40.*

## 4.

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain :  
and when he was set, his disciples came un'to him :

And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit : for theirs is the kingdom of  
heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn : for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek : for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after right-  
ousness : for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful : for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers : for they shall be called the  
children of God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness'  
sake : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute  
you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for  
my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad : for great is your reward  
in heaven ; for so persecuted they the prophets which were  
before you. — *Matt. v. 1-12.*

## 5.

Beautiful faces are they that wear  
The light of a pleasant spirit there ;  
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do  
Deeds that are noble, good, and true ;  
Busy with them the long day through.



Beautiful feet are they that go  
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,  
Through summer's heat or winter's snow ;

Beautiful children, if, rich or poor,  
They walk the pathways safe and pure,  
That lead to the mansion strong and sure.

**6.**

Do your best, your very best,  
And do it every day ;  
Little boys and little girls,  
That is the wisest way.

Whatever work comes to your hand,  
At home, abroad, at school,  
Do your best with right good will ;  
It is a golden rule.

**7.**

If you find your task is hard,  
Try, try again ;  
Time will bring you your reward,  
Try, try again ;  
All that other folks can do,  
Why, with patience, should not you ?  
Only keep this rule in view :  
TRY, TRY AGAIN.

**8.**

Do all the good you can,  
In all the ways you can,  
To all the people you can,  
Just as long as you can.

## 9.

A word may part the dearest friends, —

One little, unkind word,

Which in some light, unguarded hour

The heart with anger stirred.

A look will sometimes send a pang

Of anguish to the heart:

A tone will often cause the tear

In sorrow's eye to start.

One little act of kindness done,

One little kind word spoken,

Hath power to make a thrill of joy

E'er in a heart that's broken.

## 10.

Only a drop in the bucket,

But every drop will tell;

The bucket soon would be empty,

Without a drop in the well.

Only a poor little penny, —

It was all I had to give;

But as pennies make the dollars,

It may help some cause to live.

God loveth the cheerful giver,

Though the gift be poor and small;

What does he think of his children

When they never give at all?

## 11.

'T is *being*, and *doing*,

And *having*, that make

All the pleasures and pains

Of which beings partake.

To be what God pleases,  
To do a man's best,  
And to have a good heart,  
Is the way to be blest. — Peter Parley.

**12.**

"I Can't" is a sluggard, too lazy to work ;  
From duty he shrinks, every task he will shirk ;  
No bread on his board and no meal in his bag ;  
His house is a ruin, his coat is a rag.

"I Can" is a worker ; he tills the broad fields,  
And digs from the earth all the wealth that it yields ;  
The hum of his spindle begins with the light,  
And the fires of his forges are blazing all night.

**13.**

Hearts, like doors, can ope with ease  
To very, very little keys ;  
And don't forget that they are these :  
"I thank you, sir," and, "If you please."

Then let us watch these little things,  
And so respect each other ;  
That not a word, or look, or tone,  
May wound a friend or brother.

**14.**

Dare to be honest, good, and sincere,  
Dare to please God, and you never need fear.

Dare to be brave in the cause of the right,  
Dare with the enemy ever to fight.

Dare to be loving and patient each day,  
Dare speak the truth whatever you say.

Dare to be gentle and orderly too,  
Dare shun the evil, whatever you do.  
Dare to speak kindly, and ever be true,  
Dare to do right, and you'll find your way through.

**15.**

Count that day lost  
Whose low descending sun  
Views from thy hand  
No worthy action done.

**16.**

Be good, my friend, and let who will be clever;  
*Do* noble things, not *dream* them all day long,  
And so make life, death, and that *vast forever*,  
One grand, sweet song.

**17.**

I live for those who love me,  
For those who know me true,  
For the heaven that smiles above me,  
And awaits my spirit too;  
For the cause that lacks assistance,  
For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that I can do.

**18.**

Over and over again,  
No matter which way I turn,  
I always find in the book of life  
Some lesson that I must learn;  
I must take my turn at the mill,  
I must grind out the golden grain,  
I must work at my task with a resolute will,  
Over and over again.

## 19.

Dare to do right ! dare to be true !  
The failings of others can never save you ;  
Stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith,  
Stand like a hero, and battle till death.

## 20.

Do what conscience says is right ;  
Do what reason says is best ;  
Do with all your mind and might ;  
*Do your duty*, and be blest.

## 21.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor ;  
Let no harsh term be heard ;  
They have enough they must endure,  
Without an unkind word. — *David Bates*.

## 22.

I count this thing to be grandly true,  
That a noble deed is a step toward God,  
Lifting the soul from the common sod  
To a purer air and a broader view. — *J. G. Holland*.

## 23.

A little word in kindness spoken,  
A motion, or a tear,  
Has often healed the heart that's broken,  
And made a friend sincere.

A word — a look — has crushed to earth  
Full many a budding flower,  
Which, had a smile but owned its birth,  
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing  
A pleasant word to speak ;  
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,  
A heart may heal or break. — *Colesworthy.*

## 24.

Within this ample volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries ;  
Happiest they of human race  
To whom their God has given grace  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, to force the way ;  
And better had they ne'er been born,  
That read to doubt, or read to scorn.

*Walter Scott.*

## 25.

Thou truest friend man ever knew,  
Thy constancy I've tried ;  
When all were false, I found thee true,  
My counsellor and guide.  
The mines of earth no treasures give  
That could this volume buy ;  
In teaching me the way to live,  
It taught me how to die. — *George P. Morris.*

## 26.

"No God ! no God !" The simplest flower  
That on the wild is found  
Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew,  
And trembles at the sound.  
"No God !" astonished Echo cries  
From out her cavern hoar ;  
And every wandering bird that flies  
Reproves the atheist lore.

## 27.

If men were wise in little things,  
Affecting less in all their dealings, —  
If hearts had fewer rusted strings  
To isolate their kindly feelings, —  
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,  
Would strike together and restore it, —  
If Right made Might  
In every fight, —

*The world would be the better for it. — W. H. Cobb.*

## 28.

A mother's love, how sweet the name!  
What *is* a mother's love?  
A noble, pure, and tender flame,  
Enkindled from above,  
To bless a heart of earthly mould, —  
The warmest love that can grow cold, —  
This is a mother's love. — *Montgomery.*

## 29.

He prayeth well who loveth well  
Both man and bird and beast;  
He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things, both great and small;  
For the dear God, who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all. — *Coleridge.*

## 30.

Rest not! Life is sweeping by;  
Go and dare before you die.  
Something mighty and sublime  
Leave behind to conquer time;  
Glorious 't is to live for aye,  
When these forms have passed away. — *Goethe*

**31.**

For God has marked each sorrowing day,  
And numbered every secret tear,  
And heaven's long years of bliss shall pay  
For all his children suffer here. — *W. C. Bryant.*

**32.**

Beware the bowl ! though rich and bright  
Its rubies flash upon the sight,  
An adder coils its depths beneath,  
Whose lure is woe, whose sting is death.  
*Alfred B. Street.*

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**Selections for Classes in the Third Book.****1.**

God hath a presence, and that you may see  
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree ;  
In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night ;  
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light ;  
In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land ;  
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand ;  
Turn where you may, from the sky to the sod,  
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God ? — *Eliza Cook.*

**2.**

The quality of mercy is not strained,  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath : it is twice blest ;  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes :  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest : it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown :  
It is an attribute to God himself,



And earthly power doth then show likest God's  
 When mercy seasons justice. Consider this,  
 That, in the course of justice, none of us  
 Should see salvation : we do pray for mercy ;  
 And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
 The deeds of mercy. — *Shakespeare.*

## 3.

We live in deeds, not years, — in thoughts, not breaths, —  
 In feelings, not in figures on a dial ; —  
 We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives  
 Who thinks most, — feels the noblest, — acts the best.

*Bailey.*

God moves in a mysterious way,  
 His wonders to perform ;  
 He plants his footsteps in the sea,  
 And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines  
 Of never-failing skill,  
 He treasures up his bright designs,  
 And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take ;  
 The clouds ye so much dread  
 Are big with mercy, and shall break  
 In blessings on your head. — *Cowper.*

## 4.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,  
 But trust him for his grace ;  
 Behind a frowning Providence  
 He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,  
Unfolding every hour;  
The bud may have a bitter taste,  
But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,  
And scan his work in vain;  
God is his own interpreter,  
And he will make it plain. — *Cowper.*

## 6.

Press on ! surmount the rocky steeps;  
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;  
He fails alone who feebly creeps,  
He wins who dares the hero's march.  
Be thou a hero ! let thy might  
Tramp on eternal snows its way ;  
And through the ebon walls of night  
Hew down a passage unto day.

## 7.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night. — *Longfellow.*

## 8.

Nothing is greater sacrilege, than to prostitute the great name of God to the petulancy of an idle tongue. — *Jeremy Taylor.*

## 9.

The Devil tempts men through their ambition, their cupidity, or their appetite, <sup>at</sup> until he comes to the profane swearer, whom he catches without any reward. — *Horace Mann.*

## 10.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is a vice so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it. — *George Washington.*

## 11.

Who is thy neighbor? He whom thou  
Hast power to aid or bless ;  
Whose aching head or burning brow  
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor is the fainting poor,  
Whose eye with want is dim ;  
O, enter then his humble door  
With aid and peace for him.

Thy neighbor? Pass no mourner by ;  
Perhaps thou canst redeem  
A breaking heart from misery ;—  
Go, share thy lot with him.

## 12.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable. — *Addison.*

## 13.

God is glorified, not by our groans, but our thanksgivings ; and all good thought and good action claim a natural alliance with good cheer. — *E. P. Whipple.*

## 14.

To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches ; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty. — *Hume*

## 15.

Lying's a certain mark of cowardice ;  
And when the tongue forgets its honesty,  
The heart and hand may drop their functions, too,  
And nothing worthy be resolved or done.

*Thomas Southern.*

## 16.

Work ! and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow ;  
Work ! thou shalt ride over care's coming billow.  
Lie not down wearied 'neath woe's weeping willow,  
Work with a stout heart and resolute will !  
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly ;  
Work for some hope, be it ever so lowly ;  
Work ! for all labor is noble and holy ! — *Mrs. Osgood.*

## 17.

We count the Scriptures of God to be the most sublime philosophy. I find more marks of authenticity in the Bible than in any profane history whatever. — *Isaac Newton.*

## 18.

The Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they have been written. — *Sir William Jones.*

## 19.

Life should be full of earnest work,  
Our hearts undashed by fortune's frown ;  
Let perseverance conquer fate,  
And merit seize the victor's crown.  
The battle is not to the strong,  
The race not always to the fleet ;  
And he who seeks to pluck the stars  
Will lose the jewels at his feet. — *P. Cary.*

## 20.

Sweet clime of my kindred, blest land of my birth !  
The fairest, the dearest, the brightest on earth !  
Where'er I may roam, howe'er blest I may be,  
My spirit instinctively turns unto thee !

## 21.

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of Life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle !  
Be a hero in the strife !  
Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant !  
Let the dead Past bury its dead !  
Act, — act in the living Present !  
Heart within, and God o'erhead.  
Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time ; —  
Footprints that perhaps another,  
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,  
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
Seeing, shall take heart again.  
Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate ;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait. — *Longfellow.*

## 22.

At evening to myself I say,  
Where hast thou been and gleaned to-day, —  
Thy labors how bestowed ?  
What hast thou rightly said or done ?  
What grace attained, and knowledge won,  
In following after God ? — *Charles Wesley.*

## 23.

Words of kindness we have spoken  
May, when we have passed away,  
Heal, perhaps, a spirit broken,  
Guide a brother led astray. — *J. Hagen.*

Speak gently ! 't is a little thing,  
Dropped in the heart's deep well ;  
The good, the joy, that it may bring,  
Eternity shall tell. — *D. Bates.*

## 24.

Though waves and storms go o'er my head,  
Though strength, and health, and friends be gone ;  
Though joys be withered all and dead,  
And every comfort be withdrawn :  
On this my steadfast soul relies, —  
Father, thy mercy never dies. — *Wesley.*

## 25.

Thou art, O God, the life and light  
Of all this wondrous world we see ;  
Its glow by day, its smile by night,  
Are but reflections caught from thee.  
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,  
And all things fair and bright are thine.  
*Thomas Moore.*

## 26.

Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching heaven ; but one by one  
Take them lest the chain be broken  
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

*Adelaide A. Procter.*

## 27.

O God ! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to  
steal away their brains ! — *Shakespeare.*

## 28.

The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other causes. And were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"

*Thomas Jefferson.*

## 29.

Greatness of any kind has no greater foe than a habit of drinking. — *Walter Scott.*

## 30.

These are the great of earth, —  
Great not by kingly birth,  
Great in their well-proved worth,  
Firm hearts and true. — *J. Pierpont.*

## 31.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging to excess. — *Rousseau.*

## 32.

Work for the good that is nighest;  
Dream not of greatness afar;  
That glory is ever the highest  
Which shines upon men as they are.  
Work, though the world would defeat you;  
Heed not its slander and scorn;  
Nor weary till angels shall greet you  
With smiles through the gates of the morn.  
*W. M. Punshon.*

## 33.

True worth is in being, not seeming, —  
In doing each day that goes by  
Some little good, not in dreaming  
Of great things to do by and by;  
For, whatever men say in their blindness,  
And spite of the fancies of youth,  
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,  
And nothing so royal as truth.

*Alice Cary.*

## 34.

The rose, which in the sun's bright rays  
Might soon have drooped and perished,  
With grateful scent the shower repays  
By which its life is cherished :  
And thus have e'en the young in years  
Found flowers within that flourish,  
And yield a fragrance fed by tears,  
That sunshine could not nourish.

*Bernard Barton.*

## 35.

One by one the sands are flowing,  
One by one the moments fall ;  
Some are coming, some are going ;  
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,  
Let thy whole strength go to each ;  
Let no future dreams elate thee, —  
Learn thou first what these can teach.

*Adelaide A. Procter*



## Selections for Classes in Fourth and Fifth Books.

## 1.

We rise by things that are 'neath our feet ;  
By what we have mastered of good and gain ;  
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,  
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

*J. G. Holland.*

## 2.

It may not be our lot to wield  
The sickle in the ripened field,  
Nor ours to hear on summer eves  
The reaper's song among the sheaves ;  
Yet where our duty's task is wrought  
In unison with God's great thought,  
The near and future blend in one,  
And whatsoe'er is willed is done. — *Whittier.*

## 3.

There's a wideness in God's mercy  
Like the wideness of the sea ;  
There's a kindness in his justice,  
Which is more than liberty.  
For the love of God is broader  
Than the measure of man's mind ;  
And the heart of the Eternal  
Is most wonderfully kind. — *F. W. Faber.*

## 4.

The fairest action of our human life  
Is scorning to revenge an injury ;  
For who forgives, without a further strife,  
His adversary's heart to him doth tie.  
And 't is a firmer conquest, truly said,  
To win the heart, than overthrow the head.

*Elizabeth Carew.*

## 5.

The day is drawing to its close,  
And what good deeds, since first it rose,  
Have I presented, Lord, to thee ?  
What wrongs repressed, what rights maintained,  
What struggles passed, what victories gained,  
What good attempted and attained,  
As offerings of my ministry? — *Longfellow.*

## 6.

Be wise to-day ; 't is madness to defer ;  
Next day the fatal precedent will plead ;  
Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life.  
Procrastination is the thief of time ;  
Year after year it steals, till all are fled,  
And to the mercies of a moment leaves  
The vast concerns of an eternal scene. — *Young.*

## 7.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,  
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts in glad surprise  
To higher levels rise.  
The tidal wave of deeper souls  
Into our inmost being rolls,  
And lifts us unawares  
Out of all meaner cares. — *Longfellow.*

## 8.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again ;  
The eternal years of God are hers :  
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,  
And dies among his worshippers. — *Bryant.*

## 9.

Speak gently to the erring: O, do not thou forget,  
However darkly stained by sin, he is thy brother yet!  
Heir of the selfsame heritage, child of the selfsame God,  
He hath but stumbled in the path thou hast in weakness trod

*F. C. Lee.*

## 10.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love,  
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know, —  
Shalt bless the earth while in the world above:  
The good begun by thee shall onward flow  
In many a branching stream, and wider grow;  
The seed, that in those few and fleeting hours  
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,  
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,  
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal bowers.

*C. Wilcox.*

## 11.

The lesson which the many-colored skies,  
The flowers, and leaves, and painted butterflies,  
The deer's branched antlers, the gay bird that flings  
The tropic sunshine from its golden wings,  
The brightness of the human countenance,  
Its play of smile, the magic of a glance,  
For evermore repeat,  
In varied tones and sweet,  
That beauty, in and of itself, is good. — *Whittier.*

## 12.

I would not waste my spring of youth  
In idle dalliance; I would plant rich seeds  
To blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit  
When I am old

*J. A. Hillhouse*

## 13.

Let us be patient ! These severe afflictions  
Not from the ground arise,  
But oftentimes celestial benedictions  
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors ;  
Amid these earthly damps,  
What seem to us but sad, funereal tapers  
May be heaven's distant lamps. — *Longfellow.*

## 14.

No man is born into the world whose work  
Is not born with him ; there is always work,  
And tools to work withal, for those who will ;  
And blessed are the horny hands of toil.

*J. R. Lowell.*

## 15.

There's nothing bright, above, below,  
From flowers that bloom to stars that glow,  
But in its light my soul can see  
Some feature of thy Deity !

There's nothing dark, below, above,  
But in its gloom I trace thy love ;  
And meekly wait that moment, when  
Thy touch shall turn all bright again.

*Thomas Moore.*

## 16.

The Lord is my shepherd ; I shall not want.  
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures : he leadeth  
me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul : he leadeth me in the paths of  
righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. — *Psalm xxiii.*

### 17.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them : for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him. — *Matt. vi. 1-8.*

**18.**

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love ; in honor preferring one another ;

Not slothful in business ; fervent in spirit ; serving the Lord ;

Rejoicing in hope ; patient in tribulation ; continuing instant in prayer ;

Distributing to the necessity of saints ; given to hospitality.

Bless them which persecute you : bless, and curse not.

Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.

Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath : for it is written, Vengeance is mine ; I will repay, saith the Lord.

Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him ; if he thirst, give him drink : for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. — *Rom. xii. 10-21.*

## 19.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,

Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;

Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. — 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1-8.

*Robert Mantell*  
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